




# NATIONAL PEOPLE'S SUMMIT

CRAFTING THE PEOPLE'S  
PROGRAM FOR CHANGE AND  
AGENDA FOR THE FIRST 100 DAYS

June 29, 2016 | UP Film Center



# **The PEOPLE's AGENDA for CHANGE**

**People's Summit**

University of the Philippines

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## Introduction to the People's Agenda

We, the participants of the National People's Summit 2016, after conducting nationwide consultations among different sectors of Philippine society and buoyed by the hope that the Duterte administration will be serious in its promise of achieving real change for the benefit of our people, hereby affirm this People's Agenda for Change.

Through the efforts of participating organizations and individuals, we collectively defined the key issues and formulated the related demands and proposals that require urgent attention and concrete response from the new government.

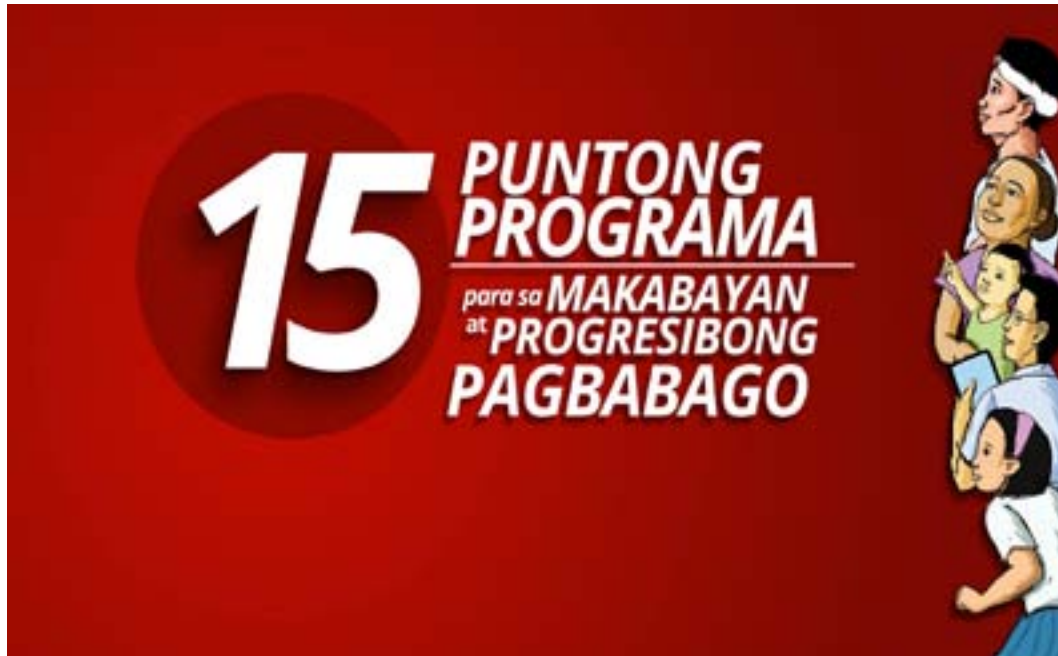
The corresponding proposals and programs are contained in the 15-Point Program for Nationalist and Progressive Change and in the more detailed Agenda for the First 100 Days. The latter is divided into five areas: Economy, Social Policy, Governance, Peace and Human Rights, and National Sovereignty and Foreign Policy.

The participants of the National People's Summit (and all the preceding sectoral and regional pre-summits) present these pressing issues to the Duterte administration with high expectations that it will engage the people in consultations and discussions, through various means, towards achieving these much-needed reforms.

The People's Agenda calls for upholding and asserting national sovereignty that the Filipino people may determine their own path towards national development. The People's Agenda envisions the Philippines to be a vibrant, self-reliant and industrialized country, no longer abjectly dependent on external economic factors to survive. It reflects the aspiration for the peasant majority to be finally free from centuries-old feudal bondage. It embodies the desire for a just and lasting peace to be achieved in our lifetime, by addressing the root causes of armed conflict.

The National People's Summit is not just a one-day affair. The People's Agenda will form part of widespread discussions and mass mobilizations after the Summit. The People's Agenda will be submitted to the executive and legislative branches of government as well as the Philippine government and National Democratic Front of the Philippines peace panels.

We shall continue fighting for these basic reforms as our unbreakable commitment to achieving a better life and future for our people.



## 1. Uphold national sovereignty and territorial integrity

Treaties, agreements and arrangements that are unconstitutional and carry unequal terms at the expense of the Filipino people must be reviewed, renegotiated or outrightly abrogated. Domestic laws that embody such unequal terms must be amended or repealed.



Military agreements such as the Mutual Defense Pact, Mutual Logistic and Services Agreement, Visiting Forces Agreement and the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement must be abrogated in consonance with our national sovereignty and territorial integrity and the constitutional prohibition of foreign military bases, troops and weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, chemical, etc.).

The Philippines must stand for its exclusive economic zone and extended continental shelf under the UNCLOS whether the ITLOS or its assigned mechanism make a totally clear cut decision in favor of the Philippines or carries any fuzzy provision. In any case, the Philippines binds itself to use peaceful means of holding on to what rightfully belongs to it, including prohibition of any economic and political activity by any hostile power or agents thereof inside Philippine territory.

## 2. Respect human rights and give full play to democracy

In all circumstances, human rights must be respected in all aspects—political, civil, economic, social and cultural. Even under conditions of war, respect for such rights are required by International Humanitarian Law. The Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHIHL) are in force and effect.

Democracy must be put into full play by encouraging and enabling the full participation of the workers and peasants in the political life of the country. In the process, they must empower themselves and realize their rights, both substantively and procedurally. The electoral system must not be a system of deceiving them and perpetuating their oppression and exploitation. The current automated electoral system allows pre-programming of results and must be rejected.



## 3. Reassert the economic sovereignty and conserve the national patrimony.

We must reassert our economic sovereignty and conserve our national patrimony. We must repudiate and oppose the neocolonial and neoliberal policies that have been imposed on us to perpetuate economic underdevelopment, aggravate the unequal ex-



change of foreign manufactures on one hand and raw materials and semi-manufactures on the other hand, bound us to import-dependent consumption and sink us in perennial trade deficits and foreign indebtedness.

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The Philippines has the natural resources, including nearly all mineral resources, in order to industrialize itself. But mineral resources are being taken out of the country by the shiploads in raw form, unprocessed and unaccounted. Our forest and marine resources have also been plundered by foreign interests. We can protect the national patrimony as well as the environment if by ourselves we use our resources wisely at the proper rate and benefit the people far more greatly by processing the mineral, forest and marine resources.

#### 4. Carry out national industrialization as the lead factor of economic development and as the key to solving unemployment, poverty and underdevelopment.

We must engage vigorously in national industrialization. This is the only way we can generate employment in a big way, overcome the conditions of widespread poverty and underdevelopment and prevent a large part of our labor force from leaving the country and separating from their families. The government and private sector can cooperate in establishing major industries and encouraging tens of thousands of small and medium enterprises around every major industry as suppliers to the main industry, product distributors and service providers to the communities.

We need to establish and develop major industries in metallurgy (basic and alloyed mineral products), energy exploration, development and generation, machine tools, precision instruments, electronics, means of transport, home appliances, construction equipment and materials, chemicals and



pharmaceuticals, and so on. We have plenty of scientists and technologists. And we can avail of expertise and technology from various countries, instead of those few that have kept us underdeveloped. We must improve on the few types of enterprises at which we are already good, like food and beverage manufacturing, mining, quarrying, fishing, forestry, animal husbandry and construction.

The public and private sector can raise capital for industrialization from savings resulting from our industrial and agricultural



production, land reform compensation to big landowners and drastic reduction of import-dependent consumption. We can take loans on systems of deferred payments that are based on the export of our manufactures. We can annul previous odious debts, seek the rescheduling of the payment of old debts and even a moratorium on payments, especially on loans that are already overpaid. We can seek new sources of loans from countries and blocs of countries that can also provide the initial technology and the long-term market. In this regard, we can develop relations with the BRICS economic bloc and the BRICS Development Bank.

5. Implement land reform as a matter democratic right and social justice, as the foundation of economic development and as a method of liberating the landless tillers, releasing capital, promoting rural development and creating a domestic market.



The accumulated rent paid to the landlords for many decades by a majority of the people, the landless tillers, has long paid so many times over for the market value of the land. This social injustice must end. Through land reform, the landless tillers achieve economic, social, political and cultural liberation. Land reform brings about the substance of democracy among the peasant masses that comprise the majority of the people.

As a result of land reform, the domestic market is expanded because of the increased income of the peasants. Capital is released instantly for industrialization if half of the compensation to the landlords is in the form industrial bonds invested in certain industries. The peasants can assure the people of adequate food supply and raw materials for food, chemical and other types of manufacturing. Rural development can be achieved by developing cooperative and integrating agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, handicrafts and rural industries.

6. Improve the wage and living conditions of the workers, protect and promote all possible means of livelihood and raise the people's standard of living.



The major industries, with their spin-off small and medium industries and enterprises, and land-reform based rural development are big expanders of employment. It is not only possible but necessary for real economic development to provide a fair system of minimum wage, wage increases and social insurance to the workers.

The emancipated peasants and the workers together expand the domestic market with

their increased incomes and assurance of social services and retirement pension. They keep up the industrial and agricultural production and the services. In an expanding economy, it is feasible to make the temporary workers as regular or permanent workers after only six month of on the job training or probation. We must abolish as criminal the system of short-term "contractualization" or permanent status of being temporary.

In an economy that is still developing, there can be substantial pockets of unemployment that can be quickly relieved by farm-out jobs from relatively bigger enterprises, side-line jobs, part-time jobs, self-employment in various forms, and so on. The government and general public must prevent the abuse of women and children in both so-called formal and informal economies.

## 7. Expand social services, especially in education, health and housing, and improve the public utilities.



Social services must be improved and expanded, especially in education, health care and housing. The government must make bigger outlays for the the public school system, the state college and universities and provide free education to the children of workers and peasants at all levels. It must do likewise for local public clinics, day care centers and hospitals.

The privatization of public schools. hospitals and public housing should be stopped

and rolled back. A plan must be undertaken to improve the management, operation and improvement of public utilities, like transport, power generation and distribution, and the like, with punitive measures taken against those responsible for mismanagement and deterioration of the public utilities.

## 8. Stop plunder and all forms of graft and corruption and punish the perpetrators; end the pork barrel system and channel government funds to economic development, infrastructure development and expansion of social services.

All existing laws against graft and corruption and plunder must be strictly carried out. And all loopholes that allow these must be plugged immediately. All public officials and their close relatives and the corporations or any business organization to which they belong are prohibited from benefiting from business privileges and transactions within their scope of authority.



The pork barrel system must end to prevent corruption through the collusion of legislators, executive officials and private entities. The savings that arise from the effective prevention of corruption must be used to increase the public funds for economic development and social services.

## 9. Reduce military expenditures and channel the savings to economic development and social services.

Military expenditures must be reduced in order to increase the public funds and other resources for economic development and social services. In this regard, the peace negotiations with the NDFP and the MILF must succeed in order to achieve the largest possible savings from military spending. The people must benefit from the peace dividend. Internal security and peace in the Philippines is best achieved through land reform and national industrialization. External defense is also best achieved by economic development and gaining the capability to produce our own weapons.





We must not allow the US or any other power to draw us towards heavy military expenditures on the pretext of either internal or external defense. We must not accept offers of protection by any foreign power only to become a protectorate, thus diminishing our national sovereignty, providing military bases for a foreign power and accepting military weapons not adequate or good enough for external defense.

## 10. Promote a patriotic, democratic, scientific and progressive system of education and culture.

The national language, revolutionary history and cultural heritage of the Filipino people as well as the languages and culture of various ethno-linguistic communities must be cherished and propagated. English may be the second language but must not be the first in Philippine institutions and among the people. The freedom of thought and belief and all other democratic freedoms must be respected. The patriotic spirit of serving the people must be fostered.



The public school system must be expanded and developed at all levels. It must receive ample public funds in order to provide free education to the students and improve the quality of its teaching, research and non-academic personnel. The K-12 plan or any similar plan should not be implemented to disrupt the educational system, favor the private schools and serve the economic policies of imperialist powers.

Science and technology must be mustered for the socio-economic, political and cultural progress of the people. Cultural and educational policies must not be dictated by foreign entities that wish to perpetuate the cultural subservience of the people to foreign powers. We can draw from the advances of human civilization on a global scale but we should adopt and apply these to serve the needs of the Filipino people.

## 11. Uphold gender equality in all fields of social activity and combat gender/sexual discrimination.



Women have the same basic equal rights and duties as men in all fields of social endeavor.

They must not be discriminated against, oppressed or exploited in any way due to gender. Those who belong to the various LGBT categories congenitally, by later development or choice have likewise the same equal rights and duties and must not be discriminated, oppressed and exploited because of gender or sexual orientation.

## 12. Ensure wise utilization of natural resources and protection of the environment.

With economic and social development in their hands, the Filipino people can better utilize the natural resources and protect the environment.

They cannot entrust to foreign monopoly corporations the exploitation of the natural resources and the protection of the environment. These do not care about the rights and interests of the Filipino people



and the development of the Philippines; all they do is plunder the natural and social wealth of the people and extract high profit returns.

## 13. Respect the rights of national minorities to self-determination and development.

The rights of all national minorities to self-determination and development must be respected.



They must be well-informed of the policies or actions affecting them and must decide for themselves what is to be done in their areas. No policy or action should be imposed on them. They must decide for themselves and consent or refuse any offer of development from the outside.

#### 14. Resume GPH peace negotiations with the NDFP and complete those with the MILF.

The formal talks in the GPH-NDFP peace negotiations must be immediately resumed upon the reaffirmation of all existing agreements and the certain compliance with the JASIG and CARHRIHL, especially the release of political prisoners who are JASIG-protected as well as all of those who are accused of common crimes in violation of the CARHRIHL and the Hernandez political offense doctrine.



The framework set by The Hague Joint Declaration must be respected. An agreement of truce and cooperation may be made on the basis of a general statement of joint intent and in conjunction with a comprehensive agreement on social and economic reforms. The series of negotiations and comprehensive agreements as required by The Hague Joint Declaration and the Agreement on Reciprocal Working Committees shall proceed until successfully completed.

The Basic Bangsamoro Law must be enacted, provided the Bangsamoro right to self-determination, regional autonomy and development is upheld and the constitutional objections are hurdled. This demand is briefly stated because the peace negotiations and agreements between the GPH and MILF have far more advance than those with the NDFP.



15. Pursue an independent policy and develop closest cooperation with all neighboring countries for the purpose of international solidarity, peace and development.

The Philippines must maintain a position of independence, cooperation and international solidarity with all countries in order to promote peace and development and avert or cope with economic and financial crises of global proportions and prevent wars of aggression.

The Philippines must develop the closest relations with all neighboring countries in East Asia for the purpose of peace and development. Peaceful methods of resolving problems must be used like consensus building through conferences and consultations, negotiations and judicial action if negotiations prove unsuccessful. The maintenance of peace in the region is necessary for promoting development and preventing any kind of foreign aggression or interference.



**PEOPLE'S AGENDA for  
NATIONALIST and PROGRESSIVE  
CHANGE**

for the  
First 100 Days of President Rodrigo  
Duterte

## Introduction to the Framework for the People's Economic Agenda: **Promote National Industrialization for National Development**

Tens of millions of Filipinos suffer crushing poverty while a handful of foreign capitalists and domestic oligarchs prosper from the country's natural resources and labor power. This has only worsened after almost four decades of neoliberal globalization policies including under the outgoing Aquino administration. A clean break from chronic poverty and underdevelopment is possible and, as with every new administration, the incoming Duterte government is challenged to take the side of the majority of Filipinos over foreign and domestic elites.

The Philippines has rich potential for development with its 103 million population and vast natural resources. Yet we are in our worst crisis of joblessness in our entire history. There are now more Filipinos that are unemployed, engaged in poor quality work, or forced abroad, than there has ever been. This includes 28.7 million unemployed, non-regular, agency-hired, informal sector, and unpaid family workers in the country. On top of this are as much as 12 million overseas Filipino workers and their families. Incomes also remain extremely low with some 80% of the population struggling to live off Php120 or even much less per day; over one-fourth (26%) of Filipinos are even in extreme poverty.

While the outgoing Aquino administration boasts a fast-growing economy it has actually created less new jobs per year during its term than in the previous decade. Only an average of 692,000 new jobs were created annually in the period 2011-2015 which is much lower than the 858,000 over 2001-2010. Worsening domestic job creation drives Filipinos abroad with almost three times as many Filipinos forced abroad for work than found work here at home, with some 5,000 being deployed abroad daily compared to less than 1,800 new jobs able to be created in the country.

Philippine industrial backwardness is among the biggest strategic reasons for these and many other dismal features of underdevelopment. The country is among the most mineral-rich in the world and ranks 3rd in gold, 4th in copper, 5th in nickel, and 6th in chromite. We have many of the basic minerals needed for industrial development. There are also vast agriculture, forestry, aquatic and energy resources. Our population, which is the 12th largest in the world, is a huge prospective domestic market and productive labor force.

Yet our economy remains backward, agricultural, and pre-industrial. The agricultural sector has fallen to its smallest share of the national economy in history. Manufacturing is down to as small as it was in the 1950s with, for instance, some 73,000 manufacturing firms shutting down just in the last decade. The economy even became a shallow service and trading economy more than a producing economy in the 1990s.

Philippine resources and possibilities are immense yet the domestic economy is more than ever unable to produce the goods and services needed by the people, relying instead on foreign producers and technologies. Ironically, many of the goods and services we buy from foreigners are actually produced using Filipino resources and labour power. There is also massive denationalization of manufacturing with

foreign transnational corporations accounting for two-thirds (65%) of manufacturing output.

Pre-industrial backwardness has huge adverse implications. It results in massive domestic joblessness. Buying imported manufactures supports jobs abroad rather than in the country. Exporting our raw minerals and agricultural resources for processing creates jobs in other countries rather than here. These force people into informal work and abroad. Not having Filipino industry keeps our science and technology backward, keeps us dependent on foreign goods and services, and prevents us from benefiting from our natural resources. The domestic economy does not generate as much economic surplus as it could which keeps income slow aside from giving foreign capital undue leverage over national economic policy.

The Filipino people deserve and demand an industrial economy that improves the standard of living of the majority and that strengthens the country's national independence and self-reliance. We need to transform the Philippine economy from its current backwardness into an industrial power. The incoming Duterte administration can choose to start the country on a path of national industrialization and national development. These are our proposals to move forward:

1. Accept the failure of neoliberal globalization policies. These have dominated Philippine economic policymaking since the end of the 1970s and have brought the country and the people into the current state of economic ruin. Foreign capital and their elite Filipino partners have prospered but the national economy has regressed and the majority of Filipinos still suffer crushing poverty and underdevelopment.

2. Immediately change the orientation of national economic policy to a new, progressive, and long-term national industrialization policy. The government's current foreign investor-dependent market-driven industrial roadmap is unproductive. It will entrench foreign capital and control over the economy, consign Filipino firms to being mere subordinate subcontractors, and keep Filipino industry backward. The time of micro and false solutions is long over.

National development over the long-term requires national industrialization which in turn requires a concerted economy-wide effort across the wide range of social and economic policies. National industrialization has to be acknowledged as the lead factor in socioeconomic development and the focus of overall economic strategy across all sectors of the economy.

The necessary change in orientation can be made in the first 100 days with a formal Declaration of National Industrialization as the Major Strategy for Philippine Development. This policy declaration provides the basic framework for economic policy-making. It will include, among others:

- i. Stating key elements of pro-Filipino national industrialization:
  - a) Express the strategic direction of majority Filipino-owned ownership and control of industrial sectors and enterprises;
  - b) Stress that genuine agrarian reform and rural development is the necessary foundation of industrialization;

c) Underscore that workers rights and welfare and the protection of the environment will be rigorously upheld;

d) Affirm the need for the widest range of policy instruments and enjoin corresponding changes in current policies (including equity limits, technology transfer, local content requirements, tariff and non-tariff protection, subsidized credit, tax breaks, government procurement, state enterprises and public control); and

e) Articulate criteria for reviewing specific industries to be given priority for development, balancing immediate viability and long-term strategic benefit.

ii. Create a multi-sectoral National Industrialization Council involving the government, businesses big and small, unions and other people's organizations, academe, and other civil society groups.

iii. Launching a "Buy Pinoy, Build Pinoy" campaign. This is a nationwide campaign for Filipino producers and consumers to work together in building a pro-Filipino economy. It can also be part of a larger campaign to promote nationalist culture and patriotism which has been attacked by neoliberal globalization propaganda.

3. Reclaim and assert Filipino economic sovereignty. Various pro-foreign capital, neoliberal globalization policies have systematically opened up the economy to unfair competition, enabled one-sided foreign exploitation of Philippine resources and labour, and prevented nationalist development policies. The Philippines is currently a party to some 38 bilateral investment treaties and agreements, six (6) bilateral and regional free trade agreements (FTAs), and various agreements under the multilateral World Trade Organization (WTO). We need to recover our policy space to be able to industrialize. Among the critical steps to take are:

i. Within 100 days, declare a policy to Review and Critically Evaluate International Trade and Investment Agreements. This review can lead to a calibrated amendment, suspension, or termination as necessary and conducive for national industrialization and development. The bias against Filipino firms needs to be remedied.

ii. Over the medium-term, the review should produce a Philippine Model for International Trade and Investment Agreements that more systematically defends and upholds the national economic interest.

4. Institutionalize priority measures that promote national industrialization. The policy declaration of national industrialization needs to be complemented by subsequent measures that highlight key areas for government intervention. In the medium-term this includes:

i. Create and implement a National Industrialization Financing Program. The Philippine financial system has Php15.5 trillion in resources aside from additional resources that can be generated from a reconsideration of debt servicing policies and more creative approaches to foreign direct investment. The government itself has trillions in pesos under its control. These financial resources need to be channelled and mobilized towards real national industrial development.

ii. Create and implement an MSMEs for National Industrialization Program. Micro, small and medium enterprises need to be encouraged but specifically in ways that contribute to long-term national

industrialization rather than towards being chronically subordinate to currently more advanced foreign firms.

iii. Create and implement a Filipino Industrial Science & Technology Strategy for long-term dynamism and productivity growth. Filipino science and technology has to be developed independently and not as a mere extension of or subordinate to foreign-owned and -controlled science and technology. This also needs to be responsive to people's interests and needs rather than of foreign capital.

iv. Create a Department for Industry and Commerce. This gives explicit emphasis on developing Filipino industry and its related commercial activities. The current arrangement of a Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has encouraged trade and enclave import/export operations at the expense of Filipino industry.

5. Give Filipino manufacturers immediate relief. Long-standing demands should be given immediate attention within 100 days, including:

- i. Stop corruption in the Bureau of Product Standards (BPS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and Bureau of Customs (BOC) and ensure proper and above-board implementation of regulations;
- ii. Review and eventually remove incentives giving undue advantage to foreign manufacturers; and
- iii. Genuinely give priority to Filipino-made products in government procurement.

6. Identify industries to be given initial priority attention. These should meet the criteria outlined by the policy declaration of national industrialization and may for instance include the following industries:

- i. Agricultural inputs, machinery and processing;
- ii. Mineral processing and integrated steel industry;
- iii. Information and communication technologies;
- iv. Renewable energy technologies of wind and solar power generation; and
- v. Nationalized utilities in water, power, transport, and telecommunications.

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## People's Economic Agenda

### **PEASANT AND FISHERFOLK**

Implement land reform as the foundation of economic development and as a method of liberating the landless tillers, releasing capital, promoting rural development and creating a domestic market.

- Certify as urgent the passage of the Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill (GARB)
- Review and suspend the Land Use Conversion Order, and distribute the following haciendas to the farmers:
  - o Hacienda Dolores (Pampanga)
  - o 10,038 Clark Green City (Pampanga)
  - o 3,100 hectares Fort Magsaysay
  - o 7,100 hectares Hacienda Yulo (Laguna)
  - o 8,650 hectares Hacienda Looc (Batangas)
  - o 10,000 hectares Hacienda Reyes (Quezon)
  - o 8,813 hectares Hacienda Roxas (Batangas)
  - o 1,003 hectares Hacienda Patugo (Batangas)
  - o 12,000 hectares Hacienda Zobel (Batangas)
  - o Lot 23 Mascap, Rodriguez (Rizal)
  - o Araneta Estate (Bulacan)
  - o 40,000 hectares Yulo King Ranch (Coron)
  - o Negros Haciendas
  - o Bicol: Almeda, Pua, Eminez, BF homes, Milton, Metro Naga, Pequeña, Almeda, Pederes, Romualdez, Abella, Aroroy land to Casino resort
- Ensure proper implementation of the Supreme Court ruling on the Hacienda Luisita especially in the matter of land distribution
- Provide government subsidy and support for agricultural and fishery production (seeds, fertilizers, agricultural equipment, fishnet, fishing boat).
  - Stop the demolition of “bungkalan” projects in Hacienda Luisita
  - Stop the smuggling of rice and agricultural products
  - Stop rice importation. Increase the capacity of the National Food Authority up to 25% in procuring locally produced rice.
  - Propose a Rice Industry Development Program
  - Promote organic, GMO-free and sustainable agriculture
  - Stop the use of synthetic and expensive pesticides and the aerial spraying of pesticides.
  - Stop the expansion of agri-business plantations. Review lease agreements and lease contracts with big agribusiness venture arrangements (AVAs)
    - Review energy projects (biofuels, solar, petrochem, etc.) that displace farmers and communities.
    - Review the Philippine Road Map on the Development of the Oil Palm Industry
    - Review the Coconut Industry Roadmap
    - Review and suspend the operation of the Laguna Lakeshore Expressway Dike Project

- Revoke PPP contracts of the Aquino Administration that affect the livelihoods of communities (Jalaur Multipurpose Dam Project, Clark Green City and Laiban Dam in Rizal)
- Review the Organic Agricultural Act of 2011. Implement a Genuine Organic Agricultural Program.
- Junk the Fisheries Code of 1998 and all its amendments.
- Ensure the formation of the Department of Fisheries with a clear mandate on pro-people and pro-environment utilization of our fishery resources and support to our fisherfolk communities and sector.
- Lift fishing ban and fish importation.
- Remove exorbitant fees charged to small fishermen as stated in the Municipal Zoning Ordinance

### **WORKERS**

Improve the wage and living conditions of the workers, protect and promote all possible means of livelihood and raise the people's standard of living.

- Stop contractualization! Junk Department Order No.18-A Series of 2011. Uphold Article 280 of the Labor Code pertaining to immediate regularization of contractuels
- Create jobs by reviving the local manufacturing sector. Rebuild local industries like the Marikina shoe industry. Support domestic producers (Navotas fishing, SMEs, farmers);
- Prioritize the enactment of the P750.00 daily salary for workers in the private sector.
- Conduct a legal audit of pending cases with the DOLE and NLRC towards immediately resolving ongoing labor disputes
- Respect and implement previously resolved labor cases such as in the Tanduy dispute in Laguna.
- Lower the tax of Filipino workers and increase tax exemptions on bonuses including 13th and 14th month pay.

### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS**

- Implement a national minimum wage of P16, 000.00 for government employees.
- Certify as urgent the P25, 000.00 entry level salary of teachers.
- Revoke Executive Order 201 (salaries of national and local employees in government offices, state universities and colleges, armed forces and the police departments) and Executive Order 203 (salaries of government-owned and/or controlled corporations/government financial institutions or GOCCs/GFIs).
- Extend indefinitely job order contracts that will expire on June 30, 2016.
- Implement reforms in the administration and the benefits of GSIS, PhilHealth, PAG-IBIG and other worker's fund.
- Stop massive lay-offs in various forms ("rationalization", "reorganization", "streamlining", "merger")

### **INDIGENOUS PEOPLE/ ENVIRONMENT**

Enact policies that will ensure the wise utilization of our mineral resources and the safeguarding of our environment and communities. Respect the rights of national minorities to self-determination and development.

- Stop the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Master Plan 2011-2016 (IPMAP)
- Revoke anti-indigenous people and anti-people proclamations such as the Mining Executive Order No. 79, Executive Order No. 26 and No. 193 that extends the National Greening Program, Presidential Proclamation No. 429 that allows the use of the Tumanduk ancestral land for military purposes, school reservation and others.
  - Order the stoppage of large-scale, illegal and destructive mining in environmentally critical and agricultural areas such as in Zambales area: BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.; ERAMEN Minerals Trading Corporation, Shangfil Mining and Trading Corporation, Filipinas Mining, DMCI Mining Corporation-ZDMCI and Leoni Archipelagic Mineral, Inc.
  - Moratorium to the following mining operations and explorations in the Bicol Region: Rapurapu Lafayette Mining in Albay; mining operations in Balocawe, Matnog, Gubat, SG; Filminera Mining in areas of Aroroy, Milagros, Mandaon, Balod, Mobo and Uson, Masbate.
  - Impose a 10-year moratorium on reclamation projects, particularly, the outstanding proposals for the Laguna Lake Expressway Dike Project (LLEDP), Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Eco-Tourism Area (LPPCHEA) and other Manila Bay reclamation projects, Cebu reclamation projects, and the Leyte Tide Embankment project; and a thorough review of the national policy on reclamation prior to a rigorous, participatory, transparent, independent, scientific and legal assessment of the ecological, climate change, health, and socio-economic impacts of reclamation projects;

## **TRANSPORT SECTOR**

- Develop an efficient, affordable and reliable mass transport system that is closely linked with the needs of national industrialization, , including the movement of goods and people in highly urbanized cities and the outlying provinces.
  - Review contract deals in the transport sector that put the people and the government at a disadvantage. Push for the adequate maintenance and upgrade of services.
  - Stop the privatization of LRT2 and PNR.
  - Review and enforce a moratorium on the implementation of DOTC-LTFRB-LTO Joint Administrative Order 2014-01 and DOTC DO 2008-39 that impose high traffic fines and penalties on motorists.
  - Review the implementation of the Shepherd Badge Program.
  - Review and impose a moratorium on jeepney phaseout policy under Jeepney modernization program which aims to corporatize the jeepney industry.
  - Implement a P5.00 discount in diesel and gasoline for public utility vehicles like jeepneys, taxi and tricycle.
    - Certify as urgent the review and repeal of the Oil Deregulation Law.
    - Suspend the implementation of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) which will prohibit jeepneys and UV express on its route and transfer management to the private sector.
    - Provide government subsidy for the rehabilitation and upgrade of small jeepney operators.
    - Remove eVAT on toll fees
    - Stop the unreasonable and illegal increase of the Common Carrier Tax.
    - Legalize habal-habal as mode of transportation. Stop the phase out of padyak in Tabaco, Albay.

## **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Advance a research and development (R&D) geared towards domestic needs especially those of national industrialization. Support the development of local technologies significant to national development.

- Promote appropriate technologies for the development and improvement of domestic processing of agricultural and other natural resources
- Regularize a national budget appropriation for local R&D that follows United Nation (UN) standards of at least 1% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Build and develop a national database of all past and present science research that is accessible to all academic researchers and institutions, as well as the general public
- Place all R&D funds in a Science Trust Fund to ensure continuity and timeliness in funding support, provide flexibility in fund management, allow for holistic programs and give emphasis in scientific productivity
- Strengthen community-based R&D with the broad support and involvement of all stakeholders.
- Promote and support the research output and publications of local scientists, especially those that are of practical use to the populace
- Provide technical and financial support to aid the publication of scientific studies of local researchers in local, regional, and international journals
- Ensure the fulfillment of the stages of technological development in the country from research and development up to its commercial maturity.
- Advance a transparent, participatory and rigorous application of science-based information in assessing extractive projects.
- Promulgate a law that will allow fast procurement of supplies, materials and equipment for S&T
- Repeal laws that allow privatization, deregulation and liberalization of national industries such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, etc.
- Provide a well-implemented National Patent Scheme to protect inventions as well as to provide incentives to local R&D initiatives
- Support linkage between government and local industry with regard to technological development and its application
- Support small and medium enterprises (SME) to develop domestic manufacturing
- Enforce foreign technology transfer, especially those that are strategically significant to the country's economic development (transportation, heavy manufacturing, etc)

## **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Implement a long-term ICT Plan with a clearly defined direction and framework for the development of the ICT industry for the Filipino people.

- Establish a Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) that is geared towards the needs of the Filipino people.
- Do not limit the development of a well-rounded ICT industry to the business process outsourcing companies (BPO).

- Develop an electronics industry not limited to import-dependent assembly and semi-manufactures.
- Actively support the development of systems (data, web, digital security, and such) by Filipino developers and engineers.
- Provide government support for startups with clearly defined outputs and targets in line with a long-term Philippine ICT Plan.
- Lay the foundations of a national broadband network. Release a Digital Plan for 2016-2022.
- Release policy statements / commitments / programs on the following issues and concerns:
  - o On the development of a national broadband network that will serve the digital communication needs of the populace
  - o On government support for local startup tech companies
  - o In support of affordable, reliable, open source solutions offered by local companies

## **POWER**

Ensure energy security that will meet the people's needs and will serve as key to national development and progress of the country.

- Pass an alternative pro-people, pro-environment, pro-national development energy policy in place of the EPIRA. While in the process of passing an alternative law, amend EPIRA provisions specifically on the state regulation of generation to influence the cost of electricity that will be beneficial for the consumers.
- Ensure electricity access of rural communities especially in off-grid areas by providing necessary power infrastructures and services to the public.
- Remove all VAT imposed on the generation, transmission and distribution services and the franchise grantees of electric utilities.
- Review the electricity tariff to reflect a reasonable and just cost of electricity for the consumers.
- Remove pass through costs such as the Generation Rate Adjustment Mechanism, Automatic Adjustment of Generation Rates and System Loss Rates, Incremental Currency Exchange Rate Adjustment, System Loss Charge to unburden the consumers from the unjust charges that originate from the unbundling of rates in the payment of electricity.
- Ensure government control and national sovereignty over our power industry. Take over the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines to recover the 40% stake of the State Grid of China control in its operation and management.
- Stop the privatization of the remaining power assets of the government such as the 32-MW power barge 104 in Davao, the contracted output with Unified Leyte Geothermal Power Plants in Leyte, the contracted capacity of the 210-MW Steag State Power Inc. coal-fired power plant in Misamis Oriental, the contracted capacity of the 140-MW CasecanMulti Purpose Hydropower plant in Nueva Ecija, the contracted capacity of the 728-MW Caliraya-Botocan-Kalayaan (CBK) hydropower plant in Laguna and the 982-MW Agus-Pulangi hydropower plants in Mindanao.
- Protect and strengthen Electric Cooperatives against profit-oriented big businesses so that governance remains with member consumers.

- Impose a moratorium on the construction of new coal-fired power plants. Maximize the sustainable use of renewable energy sources and ensure energy efficiency.
- Review the Renewable Energy Policy's Feed-In Tariff in order to improve a policy that will be beneficial for small renewable energy developers. Conduct a transparent and full cost accounting on the social, environmental, economic impact on the affected communities.
- Hold former President Benigno Aquino III and Energy Secretary Jericho Petilla accountable for the gross mismanagement of the power sector that gave rise exorbitant power rates while massive blackouts are happening in various parts of the country especially in Mindanao.
- Institutionalize transfer of knowledge and technology, management practices, financial capability from foreign investors in order to provide the necessary skills and knowledge to capacitate our local scientists and engineers in the management of the power industry.
- Strengthen consumer groups' participation in the ERC.

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Drafted through the contributions of Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP), Confederation for Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees (COURAGE), Advocates of Science and Technology for the People (AGHAM), Computer Professionals Union (CPU), POWER (People Opposed to Warrantless Electricity Rate) Alliance, RILES Network, Pagkakaisa ng Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Opereytor Nationwide (PISTON), Kalikasan-PNE ( People's Network for the Environment), Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP), Katribu Partylist, and BAYAN Bicol, BAYAN Central Luzon, Bayan Southern Tagalog.



## People's Agenda for a Progressive and Pro-People Social Policy

The Philippines lags far behind in global development rankings, with massive poverty and a dearth in social services crippling the Filipino people's capacity for human development. Seven out of ten Filipinos rated themselves as poor (Ibon, 2015) while 11.7% of Filipino families are experiencing involuntary hunger (SWS, 2015). The highest hunger rate of 23.8% was recorded in March 2012, indicative of the previous administration's failure to resolve the deepening crisis that drives marginalized sectors into further deprivation, neglect and exploitation.

This dire reality exacerbates the vulnerabilities of the poor majority to negative social and environmental impacts. The deplorable living conditions of the population necessitates and provides an opportunity for a radical transformation of existing social policy. It is high time that the government take decisive action on the core issues of its citizens that it is mandated to represent. Refocusing our development framework and policies on the people's needs, rather than the vested interests of the privileged few, will help democratize our social services and improve the country's productive forces in the long run.

The new administration should heed the call of its people for a progressive social policy that ensures access to basic services such as free education and health services, mass housing, and social protection including adequate pensions. This implies the reversal of various installed anti-people programs adhering to the neoliberal dictates of globalization, and on one hand, enacting laws protecting people's right to decent housing and livelihood, and access to education, healthcare and public utilities. Genuine urban and rural development can be realized through the stoppage of privatization of public services, giving importance to a deep review and reversal of all the PPP projects in relation to social services entered into by the Aquino government.

We are calling on the government of Pres. Rodrigo Duterte to stand for social justice and act towards achieving the following demands:

### **Promote a nationalist, scientific, mass-oriented educational system that addresses the need for national development.**

1. Increase the budget for education to not less than 6% of GDP or 20% of national budget.
2. Move to suspend the implementation and work towards repealing the K-12 law. Immediately resolve the high incidence of high school dropouts by declaring students as high school graduates and eligible for college enrollment, while giving college credits those to those currently enrolled in Grade 11.
3. Impose a moratorium on tuition fee increase for state universities and colleges and private schools.
4. Immediately issue an executive order increasing teachers' salaries to P25,000 for Teacher 1 and P16,000 for school personnel.
5. Review and revise Budget Circulars of Department of Budget and Management in conflict with Magna Carta for Public Schools such as National Budget Circular No 514, No 2005-4, 2014-2. Civil Ser-

vice Commission and DBM Joint Circular No. 2-97, National Budget Circular No.531, CSC-DBM Joint Circular No. 1 s.2012, Memorandum Circular No.2016-1.

6. Junk EO 80 on performance-based bonus for government agencies.

7. Junk DepEd Memorandum No.221 series of 2013 allowing military activities inside school zones.

8. End contractualization of teachers and staff of private schools, colleges and universities.

9. Stop the militarization of Lumad schools.

**Advance a progressive and nationalist culture that promotes the Filipino identity and service to the country.**

1. Develop a cultural program for heightening nationalism among youth by providing substantial grants and sponsoring individual and collective research on Philippine heroes, historical events and cultural artifacts with a particular significance for the Philippine nationalist struggle for genuine independence, sovereignty and social justice.

2. Support the development, intellectualization and dissemination of the Filipino national language by enhancing its use in official communications, active promotion through mass media and decisive commitment to its use as the primary language of teaching at all levels and all fields of knowledge. Support for regional and local languages for their continued use and development. Abolish English speaking zones in schools.

3. Develop a comprehensive plan for progressive and popular educational programming on public television and other mass media outlets with emphasis on Philippine culture, social realities and history.

4. Encourage practice of alternative media and uphold rights of campus journalist against harassment and censorship.

5. Establish and provide fund for multifunctional Community Centers for Culture and the Arts at the regional, city and barangay levels.

6. Establish local Councils for Culture and the Arts that will ensure preservation and promotion of nationalist culture.

7. Recognize cultural workers as development workers who are the country's advocates of national identity and cultural sovereignty. Institutionalize basic social benefits for cultural workers.

8. Develop regional museums and establish more public libraries.

**Develop, strengthen and expand the public healthcare system anchored on community-based approach to healthcare.**

1. Provide adequate health budget that is commensurate to the needs of Filipinos. Allocate at least 5% of GDP and prioritize budget for direct public health services instead of allocating huge funds to Philhealth or insurance.

2. Guarantee basic primary healthcare for Filipinos including outpatients.

3. Develop, strengthen and broaden services provided and those serviced of the national health care system such as Philippine General Hospital, Lung Center, Research Institute on Tropical Medicine, Heart Center, Kidney Center and Children's Hospital.

4. Build and operationalize 25,000 barangay health stations (BHS) in addition to the existing 17,000 BHS.
5. Junk the No Home Birthing Policy, EO 29 and all similar issuances.
6. Save Fabella Hospital, stop its abolition. Provide for onsite development, stop displacement of personnel and employees.

**Provide free or affordable mass housing for the Filipino people especially the urban poor. Provide adequate support services as part of the housing program.**

1. End current housing programs that favors low-cost housing firms and real estate developers. Investigate anomalous deals of the National Housing Authority with housing firms and developers.
2. Stop massive demolitions and government-funded relocation to remote areas.
3. Ensure support services and livelihood for relocatees of onsite or offsite public housing programs. Ensure genuine consultation with beneficiaries.
4. Assess overall performance and impacts of all government housing programs, including provision of basic social services, livelihoods, safety from environmental and disaster hazards and amortization.
5. Award units to beneficiaries of off-city relocation sites since they lack the capacity to pay for amortization due to absence of livelihood opportunities.
6. Increase number of homeless shelter facilities.

**Ensure the protection of the rights and welfare of women, children, senior citizens and the urban poor.**

1. Review the implementation of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program. Investigate corruption, political patronage, counter-insurgency operations and other irregularities in the 4Ps distribution. Decrease government reliance on CCT programs in favor of employment generation and comprehensive economic development.
2. Increase DSWD social pension from P500 to P1000 for senior citizens 65 above. Lower age of social pension recipients to 60 years old.
3. Review the P50B informal settler fund of the DILG and NHA.
4. Adopt a comprehensive and pro-poor reproductive health program
5. Implement a P2,000 pension hike for SSS pensioners.
6. Establish day cares in factories with at least 100 workers.
7. Free treatment and intervention programs for drug dependents and abuse cases.
8. Implement a science-based drug education program in schools.

**Advance workers' basic rights that give workers immediate relief from the worsening hunger and poverty. Create decent jobs in the country by implementing national industrialization and land reform.**

1. Enact a National Minimum Wage, P750 per day for private-sector workers and P16,000 monthly for government employees. This will enforce a genuine minimum wage in the country and bring existing legally-mandated minimum wage levels closer to the living wage.
2. Abolish the country's regional wage boards. This follows from the foregoing, and means the establishment of a national mechanism for setting wages.
3. Stop using the poverty threshold as a way of setting the minimum wage and instead, use as a measure the living wage.

4. Junk the existing guidelines on contractualization embodied by Department Order No. 18-A Series of 2011.
5. Ban contractualization. Heavily penalize capitalists, especially the big foreign and local ones, who implement contractualization. Amend the Labor Code with the objective of junking Article 106 and removing its distinction between the illegal Labor-Only Contracting and the legal Job Contracting. Both should be outlawed.
6. Grant tax exemption to workers earning less than P32,000 a month. Study other means of providing tax relief to workers.
7. Implement mandatory inspection of all workplaces with regard to adherence to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) standards.
8. Heavily penalize capitalists who violate OHS Standards, especially if their violation results in the death of workers.
9. Uphold OHS Standards particular to the Business Process Outsourcing sector and to workers in construction and mining.
10. Attain justice for the workers of Kentex and other fatalities of industrial fires in the country.
11. Junk the power of the Labor Secretary to assume jurisdiction over labor disputes by amending the provisions of the Republic Act 6715.
12. Uphold the non-interference of police and military in labor disputes. Junk policies that sought to legalize such interference.
13. Heavily penalize capitalists who illegally retrench workers who are trying to form their union.
14. Resume government study on the Family Living Wage.
15. Resume government research on the spread of contractual employment.
16. Expand government research on the situation of the country's workers
17. Junk the Labor Export Policy. Offer decent jobs and provide conditions for the return of Overseas Filipino Workers into the country.

**Ensure the protection of the rights and welfare of Filipino migrant workers.**

1. Immediate recall of all abusive ambassadors and embassy officials, especially Ambassador Ezzedin Tago of Saudi Arabia and Consul General Roberto Manalo of Indonesia. Conduct performance audit of all officials and employees in all PH posts.
2. Immediate release of OWWA funds to rightful claimants.
3. Reestablish all Philippine posts, embassies and consulates that the Aquino government shut down and create new posts where there are existing clamor by OFWs, particularly in Nagoya, Japan and Alberta, Canada.
4. Abolish the irrelevant and money-making Overseas Employment Certificate (OEC) and cancel the imposed P550 terminal fee
5. Revoke POEA Standard Employment Contract for Seamen; honor MRC 20066
6. Push for the inclusion of the CARHRIHL and all international conventions and laws, obligations of states under international law to respect the rights of migrants.

**Protect the rights and welfare of the Filipino farmer. Implement the necessary support mechanisms together with a program for genuine agrarian reform.**

1. Uphold Supreme Court decision on the land distribution of Hacienda Luisita.
2. Return Coco Levy Fund directly to farmers.
3. Implement free irrigation services and expand coverage of irrigation nationwide. Increase agricultural production with provision of irrigation service to all irrigable lands.
4. Allot appropriate subsidy and support for agricultural production for farmers and fisherfolk such as seeds, fertilizers, inputs, fuel, equipment, equipment, nets.
5. Junk schemes violating peasants' rights to land such as stock distribution option (SDO), Agribusiness Venture Arrangements (AVA) like leaseback, contract growing, corporative scheme; sugar block farming; and rent or aryendo.
6. Stop amortization schemes that results to foreclosure. Condone payment of land amortization at loan payments of farmers affected by disasters such as drought, typhoons and militarization.
7. End usury, high-interest costs of banks and other micro-financing firms.
8. Distribution of sugar amelioration fund for sugar workers.
9. Lower price of rice available nationwide and stop importation of rice.
10. Increase farm gate prices of agricultural products to help boost the livelihood of poor farmers. Increase price of rice sourced by NFA from local farmers.
11. Increase daily minimum wage of agricultural workers to P750.
12. Ensure safety and security of farm, plantation and aquaculture workers, as well as migrant workers in the fisheries sector.
13. Immediate relief for farmers affected by Tiempo Muerto, El Nino and La Nina, typhoons. Immediately distribute calamity funds to affected farming communities.
14. Stop DENR's National Greening Program that seizes land from farmers and indigenous peoples.

**Protect Filipinos from threats caused by natural and manmade hazards by building disaster and climate-resilient communities.**

1. Strengthen the country's disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) system with focus on disaster preparedness and reducing damages and casualties.
2. Invest in nationwide integrated early warning system centered on adopting appropriate community-based monitoring systems linked to DOST's Project NOAH and PAGASA. Evaluate duplication and study the potential for streamlining of the Project NOAH, PHIVOLCS and PAG-ASA forecasting.
3. Deliver immediate, sufficient and appropriate recovery and rehabilitation assistance to the disaster victims including comprehensive health response.
4. Scrap the No Dwelling Zone policy.
5. Lay down and implement a national disaster risk management plan on the incoming La Nina phase.
6. Encourage environmental education and trainings on climate change and disaster preparedness necessary to enhance community resilience and a people-oriented "build back better" scenario.
7. Preserve and protect remaining natural habitats in Metro Manila including the internationally recognized Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA).
8. Formulate a comprehensive program to rehabilitate Manila Bay.

9. Recognize solid waste management as an essential service of a healthy community. Institutionalize zero waste management in all barangays. Decommission all open dumpsites and shift to developing sanitary landfills in accordance to the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

10. Ban Styrofoam containers and plastic utensils used by fastfood chains.

**Nationalize the control of water industry from generation (existing hydroelectric dams) to distribution, and ensure access to clean and affordable water.**

1. Terminate the concession agreement (CA) with private water concessionaires Maynilad and Manila Water that has practically eliminated effective public control and regulation over water service. The CA provides for mandatory rate rebasing every 5 years and extraordinary price adjustment (EPA) and other financial adjustments that poses unjust water rates which transfers burden to consumers.

2. Remove all VAT imposed on the generation and distribution services of water utilities.

3. Cancel pass-through costs on water.

4. Protect and strengthen water districts against profit-oriented big businesses so that governance remains with member consumers.

**Lay the foundations of a national broadband network**

1. Increase minimum broadband speed to at least 1.5 Mbps.

2. Removal of the data cap for internet users.

3. Enforcement of the NTC ruling on SMS refund and overcharging by telcos.

4. Review of the sale of telecom assets of SMC to PLDT and Globe.

5. Thorough review of the quality of service of telecom service providers, and come up with new standards for reliability of service, if needed.

6. Release policy statements, commitments and programs on the development of a national broadband network that will serve the digital communication needs of the populace.

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Drafted through the contributions of the following groups and organizations: Migrante International, Salinlahi Alliance for Children's Concerns, Computer Professionals' Union, AGHAM-Advocates of Science and Technology for the People, People Opposed to Warrantless Electricity Rates (POWER), Health Alliance for Democracy, Alliance of Health Workers, Bayan Metro Manila, First Quarter Storm Movement, ACT Teachers, Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY), Urban Poor Resource Center, UP Saribuhay, Kalikasan People's Network for the Environment, Center for Environmental Concerns-Philippines, Assistance and Cooperation for Resilience and Development Inc. (ACCORD), Pagkakaisa ng Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Opereytor Nationwide (PISTON), Riles Network, Gabriela, Amihan, Anakbayan, NILAD, Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas, Kilusang Mayo Uno, Concerned Artists of the Philippines, Linangan ng Kulturang Pilipino, Sining na Naglilingkod sa Bayan (Sinagbayan), Sining Kadamay



## People's Agenda on National Sovereignty and Foreign Policy

Herein are the people's calls and demands on national sovereignty and foreign policy to the incoming administration of the President-elect Rodrigo Duterte.

As representatives of our constituencies, we hereby present our agenda:

### Major Calls

1. Adoption of an independent foreign policy;
2. Active assertion of national sovereignty and defense of territorial integrity;
3. Review and termination of all unequal military agreements;
4. Suspension of foreign military exercises under the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA);
5. Suspension of construction of any new US bases under the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA);
6. Support for Filipino fishermen in PH exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

### Specific Demands

#### 1. On US Military Intervention

##### Immediate

- a. Stop Balikatan Exercises and joint military operations fronting as humanitarian and civic actions in specific locations of Ligao City, Albay, Tabaco City (in Bicol), Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Panay, Palawan and Cavite;
- b. Dismantle communication facilities of US Military forces such as that of in Catanduanes (Loran Relaying Station), which is being used for surveillance in the areas and maneuvering the their 7th fleet;
- c. Stop construction of US military facilities such as the road construction from Oyster Bay to Narra, Palawan;
- d. Stop the entry of US nuclear-powered ships, submarines and all other vessels and aircraft;
- e. Stop all drone surveillance operations in communities and protest actions;
- f. Investigate the past activities of the Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) formerly in Camp Navarro along with its current operations if any.

#### 2. Economic, Trade and Foreign Relations

##### Immediate

- a. Create a multi-sectoral commission that will review the current existing treaties and agreements in trade and financing.

##### Medium Term

- a. Review all economic, trade (such as WTO and APEC) and military treaties, and agreements with other countries;

- b. Abrogate all unequal treaties that are detrimental to the Philippine sovereignty, environment and the people;
- c. Junk JPEPA, Junk WTO, Junk APEC, and reject incoming agreements such as TPPA and RCEP;
- d. Explore and develop diplomatic relations and cooperation with other countries;
- e. Investigate foreign agencies and entities that directly intervene in Philippine economic and political affairs, i.e. Agile-like entities.

### 3. Foreign Aid, Grants and Loans

#### Immediate

- a. Stop all USAID-funded projects, particularly in Datu Piang and Shariff Aguak in Maguindanao, that are being used as entry for oil exploration, surveillance and mapping.

#### Medium Term

- a. Review all existing foreign aid, whether grants or loans;
- b. Review loans and grants, particularly, from the IMF and World Bank and the existing conditional ties.

### 4. Policy on OFWs and Migrants

#### Immediate

- a. Immediate negotiations for the release of OFWs in death row overseas, i.e. case of Mary Jane Veloso detained in Indonesia.

#### Medium Term

- a. Publicize all the foreign agreements and policies on OFWs and Filipino Migrants;
- b. Enact bilateral agreements that are pro-migrants and rights-based.

### 5. Environment and Climate Change

#### Immediate

- a. Rescind EDCA and stop military operations in critical and sensitive ecosystems such as Oyster Bay in Palawan, Carabao Island in Cavite;
- b. Demand just compensation from the US government on the damages done to the Tubbataha Reef;
- c. Demand compensation for environmental damage resulting from climate change in turn caused by highly-industrialized countries.

### 6. Human Rights and Peace

#### Immediate

- a. Oppose US intervention in the peace talks between the Philippine government (GPH) and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) by removing the designation of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) as a "foreign terrorist organization" and NDFP Chief Political Consultant Prof. Jose Maria Sison.

b. Investigate reports of cases of rendition including the intervention by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation in the case of Gregan Cardeño.

## 7. Maritime Disputes

### Immediate

- a. Support the dispute-affected fisherfolk from Zambales through economic relief measures and subsidies.
- b. Uphold the UN Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) as the framework for territorial claims;
- c. Should a favorable verdict be reached before the Arbitral Court in The Hague, Netherlands, the Philippine government should actively push for its recognition and respect by the international community

### Medium Term

- a. Build the Philippines' capability for an independent and self-reliant external defense that will enable it to secure its waters and lands.
- b. Avail of various diplomatic channels in resolving the maritime and territorial disputes in the region, including bilateral and multilateral venues. Gain the support of the international community for the assertion of PH sovereignty over its territory and maritime rights guaranteed by UNCLOS.
- c. Uphold and assert the Philippines' historical and legal claim to Sabah;

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Drafted through contributions from PINAS

## People's Agenda on Peace and Human Rights

We have witnessed the wanton disregard of our people's rights and the prevailing climate of impunity in previous administrations including that of Benigno S. Aquino III.

Rather than pursue substantial, comprehensive and meaningful reforms through engaging in peace processes, the Aquino administration adopted and continued US-directed and anti-people counterinsurgency programs such as Oplan Bayanihan. This policy brought about numerous cases of extrajudicial political killing, forcible evacuation of entire communities, illegal arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and torture, especially of peasants and indigenous people. Soldiers and paramilitary groups encamp in schools, barangay halls and civilian communities. More than 500 human rights defenders, social and political activists, political dissenters, and common folk have been rounded up, arrested and continue to be detained or imprisoned on the basis of trumped-up criminal charges.

State security forces who perpetrate human rights violations receive official encouragement through public accolade and promotions, instead of being charged, prosecuted and convicted under appropriate laws and existing international agreements as well as bilateral peace agreements inked with the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP). Meanwhile, victims and their families have been denied justice, through mishandled prosecution, tortuous and unfair court proceedings and other legal maneuvers meant to protect the perpetrators rather than the victims and render justice. The climate of impunity is indeed pervasive.

Alongside grievous civil and political rights violations are the gross violations of people's social, economic and cultural rights. Poverty is entrenched and most pronounced in rural communities, where landlessness and the lack of livelihood and job opportunities severely impact on peasants who till the land they do not own, on farmworkers, fisherfolk and indigenous people. The labor force is plagued by unemployment and underemployment, contractualization, inhuman wages, and unsafe conditions in the workplace. Urban poor communities populated by workers, low-income employees, part-time workers and oddjobbers and their families are always under threat of demolition and displacement. With the lack of decent job opportunities, many of our people are forced to work outside the country, even under the most difficult, precarious and dangerous situations. Basic social services such as education and health and necessary public utilities such as water are increasingly denied to the general population, especially to the poor, with the trend towards privatization and commercialization rendering these services unaffordable. Discrimination and violence against the indigenous people, the Bangsamoro, women, lesbian-gay-bisexual-and transgenders (LGBT), and persons with disabilities (PWD) persist.

Thus, we — victims of human rights violations and our families, human rights and peace advocates, human rights defenders, leaders and members of community and people's organizations and civil libertarians — have resolved to pursue the following People's Agenda for Peace and Human Rights under the Duterte presidency and beyond.

**For the First 100 days of the Duterte presidency:**

1. Resume formal peace talks with the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP), in accordance with previously signed bilateral agreements.
2. Resume a genuine peace process that will address the roots of the armed conflict in Muslim Mindanao in order to achieve a just and lasting peace that is inclusive and unifying without undermining the peace agreements forged between the Philippine government and the MNLF (1996 Final Peace Agreement) and MILF (2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro).
3. Discontinue the anti-people counter-insurgency programs patterned after the US Counterinsurgency Field Manual.
  - Stop Oplan Bayanihan and all its programs and projects including those under the guise of civil-military operations such as the Whole of Nation Initiative (WNI);
  - Realign the national budget for Oplan Bayanihan to indemnify victims of human rights violations and provide needed social services and rehabilitation to victims of forcible evacuation.
4. Uphold and adhere to the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL), Algiers Universal Declaration of the Rights of Peoples, United Nations instruments and covenants on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).
5. Render justice to the victims of human rights violations during previous administrations including that of B.S. Aquino.
  - Immediately arrest known perpetrators of human rights violations such as those involved in the extrajudicial killing of indigenous people and peasants.
  - Resolve all cases filed by victims of rights violations against alleged perpetrators, such as those filed against retired Maj. Gen. Jovito Palparan.
  - Effect immediate compliance to court orders for military respondents to surface Jonas Burgos, Sheryllyn Cadapan and Karen Empeno and other desaparecidos.
  - Immediately arrest, prosecute and, if evidence warrants, punish perpetrators of human rights violations with warrants issued by courts; (Note: Names of perpetrators will be submitted.)
  - Immediately transfer retired Maj. Gen. Jovito Palparan and former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo to civilian detention facilities;
  - Effect completion of the implementation of R.A. 10368 (Recognition and Compensation of Martial Law Victims) and remove Gen. Lina Sarmiento as chairperson of the Human Rights Victims Claims Board;
  - File criminal charges, arrest and prosecute officers and members of police units, among them the Special Action Force, SWAT and the NCRPO, involved in the 15 March 2005 Camp Bagong Diwa siege that resulted in the killing of 22 Moro detainees based on the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR).;
  - Stop the policy and practice of impunity with regard to state security forces who perpetrate human rights violations.

6. Release all political prisoners.

- Immediately release political prisoners covered by the Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG).

- Prioritize the release for humanitarian reasons of the sick, elderly, minors and nursing mothers and those who have been held in prison for decades on trumped-up criminal charges. While awaiting release, those requiring medical attention should immediately be provided such.

- Legislate a general, unconditional and omnibus amnesty for all political prisoners.

- End criminalization of political dissent and drop trumped-up criminal cases against human rights defenders, social activists and protesting basic sectors.

- Stop the arbitrary arrest of political dissenters on the basis of trumped-up criminal charge.

- Stop the use of "John" and "Jane Does" and "alias" warrants to justify arbitrary arrests.

- End the practice of arresting and detaining activists through warrantless arrests and faulty warrants, using professional witnesses of the AFP, and using perjured testimonies and manufactured evidence.

- End the practice of filing trumped-up criminal charges against peasants involved in agrarian disputes with landlords.

- Drop all trumped-up charges against the protesting Kidapawan farmers, Lumad leaders and other political dissenters and social activists.

- Revoke DND-DILG Joint Order 14-2012 on the reward/bounty system being used in illegal arrests and detention of alleged suspects. Investigate the utilization of funds allocated or released on the basis of the reward/bounty system.

7. Release all Moro detainees who are victims of the past Arroyo administration's discriminatory crack-down on Moro civilians suspected to be members or supporters of the Abu Sayaff Group in 2001. They are innocent as affirmed by the case review undertaken by the DOJ Task Force on the Bangsamoro from 2012 to 2013 with regard to kidnapping charges filed against them.

8. End extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearance, torture, rape and other gross human rights violations, in particular against human rights defenders, political dissenters and social activists. Ensure the strict implementation of the laws against torture and enforced disappearance.

9. Uphold press freedom and the people's right to know. Stop media killings and decriminalize libel. Accelerate the prosecution of the all perpetrators in the Ampatuan massacre.

10. End militarization of rural communities including the forced evacuation of residents especially peasants and indigenous peoples like the lumad.

- Pull-out military and paramilitary troops in civilian communities and schools. Revoke Department of Education Order 221 and AFP Letter Directive 25 legitimizing the military occupation and entry in schools. Stop military encampment in schools and remove permanent blockhouses/detachments in communities. (Note: List of specific communities where military troops conduct operations will be submitted)

- Ensure the safe return of all displaced persons to their communities, particularly the Lumad in evacuation centers in Tandag, Surigao del Sur and UCCP Haran, Davao City, as well as Moros displaced from their communities in Maguindanao, Basilan and Lanao del Sur;
- Disband paramilitary units, including SCAAs or investment defense forces and forced recruitment of village residents through the revocation of Executive Order 546, Executive Order on the creation of Task Force Gantangan, and other similar legal instruments. Disband private armed groups.
- Stop anti-people projects that lead to the dislocation and displacement of people from their communities.

11. Surface the disappeared and aid their families in ascertaining the whereabouts of their disappeared kin. Provide assistance and support for families of the disappeared. Ensure the implementation of Republic Act 10353 or the Anti-Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance Act.

Investigate the use of Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP) funds for Oplan Bayanihan, specifically funds used by the Office of Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and other related agencies and units for misuse and corruption. Investigate the Reward for Justice System, a bounty-driven US-led purported anti-terrorism campaign used by corrupt military and police personnel/units as a money-making venture.

12. Appoint bona fide people's rights (PR) and human rights (HR) defenders with proven record of advocacy and defense of people's rights/human rights to the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). Reinstitute the CHR's role in the investigation of anti-people policies and practices.

For Medium-Term Reforms:

1. Uphold national sovereignty and assert independent foreign policy against US intervention, in particular US role in counter-insurgency programs.

2. Render justice to the victims of human rights violations.

- Prosecute, jail and punish violators of HR/PR/IHL and CARHRIHL. Put in place effective measures and guarantees to avoid recurrence of violations such as appropriate disciplinary action such as dismissal from the service non-promotion of perpetrators.

- Indemnify the victims of human rights violations, especially extra-judicial killings and massive and prolonged forcible evacuations committed in the conduct of Oplan Bayanihan from 2010 to 2016, for the loss of lives, property and livelihood that victims suffered.

3. Undertake and institutionalize reforms to improve conditions in prisons and detention centers, with UN standards as a minimum. Impose summary disciplinary action on and prosecute abusive and corrupt prison and detention officials.

4. Ensure the protection of human rights defenders through the passage of the Human Rights Defenders Protection Bill, among others.

5. Stop violations of people's social, economic and cultural rights, their collective and individual rights, such as sub-human wages; contractualization: landgrabbing and land conversion; forced eviction and demolition; discrimination against women, indigenous peoples, the Bangsamoro, persons with disability(PWD) and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgenders (LGBT); violations of migrant's rights; commercialization of education; privatization of hospitals and other basic social services. Hold the perpetrators accountable and liable in court or through other redress mechanisms. Effect speedy court processes and resolution of cases.

6. Prioritize basic social services in appropriating public funds instead of placing greater priority on funds for counter-insurgency programs. Deliver social services to address the needs of the majority who are poor and oppressed. Ensure that social services are not utilized for counter-insurgency and political patronage purposes.

7. Immediately repeal all repressive martial law-era laws, decrees and other executive issuances such as General Orders 66 and 67 (authorizing checkpoints and warrantless searches), PD 1866 as amended (allowing the filing of charges of illegal possession of firearms with respect to political offenses), BP 880 (restricting and controlling the right to peaceful assembly), among others.

8. Prioritize the legislation of an effective and genuine Freedom of Information (FOI) bill.

9. Review the background of purported "datu" and other Lumad leaders assigned by the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) as representatives to local governments units. Stop the appointment of fake "datu" without democratically procured endorsements from their communities and grassroots indigenous peoples' organizations.

10. Include, in both secondary and tertiary education, curriculum subjects on people's rights and comprehensive human rights (civil, political, economic, social, cultural) and how these rights were massively violated under the Marcos fascist dictatorship and post-Marcos regimes.

11. Include in the curriculum of law schools more subjects on people's lawyering, people's rights and human rights to encourage graduates to go into these fields of specialization and practice. Provide scholarships to indigent law students who agree to go into public interest lawyering after passing the bar exams.

12. Provide government support, without strings attached, to non-governmental people's rights and human rights organizations.

13. Conduct extensive reforms in the Department of Justice, especially the office of the prosecutors and Public Attorney's Office (PAO), to enable them to eradicate graft and corruption and enable them to render fair and swift justice.



14. Conduct extensive reforms in the judiciary to enable delivery of swift and fair justice and get rid of corrupt judges and justices.

15. Conduct extensive reforms in the penal system to ensure accountability and appropriate penalties for corrupt jail officials and moneyed prisoners and genuine rehabilitation of criminal offenders, especially the poor.

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Drafted through contributions from KARAPATAN, SELDA, Hustisya, First Quarter Storm Movement, Desaparecidos, Philippine Peace Center, PCPR, Pilgrims for Peace, Salinlahi

## **People's Agenda for Governance and Fighting Corruption**

### **Institute pro-people budget and fiscal policies**

1. Give top budgetary priorities to programs/projects for industrialization, agrarian reform, agricultural modernization, protection of the environment, basic social services, and salaries and benefits for government employees in the General Appropriations Acts.
2. Abolish pork barrel by promulgating a law that prohibits and penalizes appropriation, allocation and release of lump sum discretionary funds and by mandating line item budgeting and strict audit of regular and special funds.
3. Adopt debt relief measures including debt payment rescheduling and repudiation of onerous and fraudulent debts. Re-channel part of debt-servicing allocations to programs for industrialization, agricultural modernization and social services.
4. Reduce military, police and state security expenditures in order to increase the public funds and other resources for economic development and social services. We must not allow the US or any other power to draw us towards heavy military expenditures on the pretext of either internal or external defense.
5. Review the appropriations for CCT, PAMANA and other dole-outs. Work for the rechanneling of these allotments to education, health and other social services while providing sustainable employment for the beneficiaries.
6. Exempt from paying income tax workers whose monthly wages and salaries are below P30,000 and the minimum cost of living for a family of five.
7. Review and reform the present system of regressive taxation and introduce a progressive system that reduces tax burden on the poor and middle-income earners. Increase tax rates on corporate profits of large corporations, high-income individuals/families, luxury goods and services, wealth and property, and hot money financial transactions. This is the most rational and sustainable way of ensuring adequate resources for social services and the needs of the poor majority of Filipinos.

### **Fully promote, realize and defend democracy**

1. Empower the poor and marginalized sectors and assert the will and interests of the majority of the Filipino people. Encourage and enable the full participation of the workers and peasants in the political life of the country. Establish mechanisms to ensure the people's right to supervise and hold accountable all elected officials.

2. Enact measures that will reform the political and electoral system with the end view of giving the majority representation in government decision-making bodies to the workers, farmers, other marginalized sectors, professionals and patriotic businessmen. The electoral system should not be used to deceive and perpetuate the oppression and exploitation of the marginalized sectors. The current automated electoral system which allows pre-programming of results must be rejected.
3. Dismantle political dynasties by passing and implementing a law that prohibits two or more blood- and law-related individuals from alternately or simultaneously running for and holding elective positions at the national and local levels.
4. Recognize and respect the rights of the Cordillera, lumad/indigenous peoples/national minorities over their ancestral lands, self-determination and preservation of their culture. Ban all projects impinging on ancestral lands and threatening to displace IPs and other native residents.
5. Promote transparency in governance. Pass the Freedom of Information law sans president's executive privilege and the vague and overly broad exceptions.
6. Reorient the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police to inculcate patriotism, professionalism, integrity in service and respect for human rights. Forbid the military and police from suppressing people's legitimate struggles and political activities.
7. Pass a law that strengthens the party-list system as exclusive for the marginalized and underrepresented sectors and prohibit rich and powerful parties or organizations from participating in the system.
8. Enact measures mandating workers, farmers, women and IP representation in local governments. Institute mechanisms to ensure that genuine people's associations and organizations are involved in policy formulations at all levels of governance.
9. Fight electoral fraud and violence. Set in place Filipino IT provided automated election system that ensures private voting and public counting and with enough safeguards against election cheating.

### **Vigorously fight graft and corruption and the big-time criminal syndicates**

1. Combat graft and corruption by immediately plugging the loopholes in the budget and in the government bureaucracy. Prohibit all public officials and their close relatives and the corporations or any business organization to which they belong from benefiting from business privileges and transactions within their scope of authority. Investigate and charge in court corrupt and erring officials regardless of political affiliation and connections, including administration officials, allies, kamag-anak, kaibigan, at kapartido.

2. Strictly carry out all existing laws against graft and corruption. Hold accountable and prosecute public officials and private individuals involved in the Mamasapano fiasco, illegal Disbursement Acceleration programs and all scams and anomalies on Priority Development Assistance Funds, Malam-paya, PAGCOR, PCSO, BIR and Customs.
3. Conduct a full and independent audit of alleged abuse, misuse and corruption of OWWA funds, from the term of former Pres. Arroyo to present, conduct a full evaluation of all OWWA's existing programs.
4. Investigate officials involved in tanim bala extortion scheme (DOTC, MIAA and NAIA)
5. Hold accountable government officials involved in the criminal neglect of victims of supertyphoon Yolanda and El Nino. Investigate the anomalous distribution of the Emergency Shelter Assistance fund and full audit and assessment of disbursement of Yolanda calamity fund and donations.
6. Wage a series of campaigns to bust big-time drugs, robbery, kidnap-for-ransom, gambling, prostitution and human trafficking syndicates and their protectors in the government, especially within the police, military and local government units. Get the cooperation of barangays and communities for prompt reporting and prevention of crimes.

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Drafted through contributions from Makabayan Coalition, Migrante International

# ANNEXES TO THE PEOPLE'S AGENDA

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National People's Summit

June 29, 2016

University of the Philippines Film Center

# SECTORAL AGENDA

## **Adyenda ng mga Magsasaka sa Administrasyong Duterte**

Ang adyendang ito ay tinipon na mga kalihingan ng mga magbubukid, mangingisda, manggagawa sa agrikultura, kababaihang magsasaka, mga kabataan at mamamayan sa kanayunan ay bahagi ng pangkalahatang People's Agenda na ihaharap sa administrasyon ni Rodrigo Roa Duterte upang tugunan sa unang 100 araw ng kanyang panunungkulan at sa hinaharap.

Nakadalo si Pangulong Duterte sa ginanap na Peasant Agenda: 2016 and Beyond noong Pebrero 4, 2016 kung saan inilatag at ipinaliwanag ng mga lider magsasaka ang mga kagyat at signipikanteng kahilingan at panawagan ng masang magbubukid.

Unang-una na sa mga panawagang ito ang pagkakaroon ng tunay programa sa reporma sa lupa na kinatatangian ng libreng pamamahagi ng lupa bilang sentral na layunin. Noong Hunyo 30, 2014 pa natapos ang huwad na Comprehensive Agrarian Program na siyang pinakamahaba, pinakamagastos at pinakamadugong programa sa reporma sa lupa sa kasaysayan na ginamit lamang upang higit na ipagkait ang lupa sa mga nagbubungkal.

Ang tunay na reporma sa lupa ay matagal nang ipinaglalaman at pinagbuwisan ng buhay ng milyun-milyong magbubukid. Kailangan ng tunay na reporma sa lupa upang makamit ang katarungang panlipunan para sa mga magbubukid at mawakasan ang monopolyo sa lupa na siyang pinag-uugatan ng kahirapan at ng pyudal at mala-pyudal na pagsasamantala sa kanayunan. Ang libreng pamamahagi ng lupa ang magbibigay hustisya sa lahat ng magsasakang matagal nang pinagsasamantalahan at inaalipin.

Sa pagkakaroon ng tunay na reporma sa lupa, lubusan at puspusing maitataguyod ang karapatan ng mga magsasaka sa lupang sakahan at mapapakawalan ang lakas at potensyal ng mga magsasaka bilang pangunahing produktibong pwersa at gulugod ng tunay na pag-unlad ng ekonomya at pagkakamit ng tunay na demokrasya.

Ang tunay na reporma sa lupa sa esensya ay pagbubuwag ng monopolyo sa lupa ng mga panginoong maylupa at pamamahagi ng lupa sa mga nagbubungkal. Saklaw rin nito ang pagwawakas ng monopolyo sa mga lupaing agrikultural, kapital sa produksyon, kagamitan sa pagsasaka, suplay ng binhi at mga farm inputs ng mga lokal at dayuhang negosyo at usura.

Ang tunay na reporma sa lupa ay kinakailangang kaakibat ng pambansang industriyalisasyon. Tumpak na pambansang industriyalisasyon ang pangunahing salik sa pang-ekonomiyang pag-unlad ng bansa, ngunit ang reporma sa lupa at ang idudulot nitong mas maunlad at masiglang produksyong agrikultural ang di maisasantabing batayan ng industriyalisasyon.

Itutulak ng tunay na reporma sa lupa ang mga magsasaka na itaas ang produksyong agrikultural para sa pagkain at pagpoprosesong industriya na lilikha naman ng mas malaking lokal na pamilihan para sa mga industriya. Titiyakin ng pambansang industriyalisasyon na may sapat na suplay ng produktong pangkonsumo at pamproduksyon ang mga magsasaka. Aangat ang antas ng pamumuhay at produktibidad ng mga magsasaka at palalawakin pa ang mga malilikhang industriya na may kakayahang bigyan ng trabaho at kabuhayan ang lakas paggawa sa bansa.

Ang tunay na reporma sa lupa at pambansang industriyalisasyon ang mga sosyo-ekonomikong batayan ng tunay na pagbabago tungo sa nagsasarili, demokratiko, makatarungan, masagana at progresibong bayan.

Ang tunay na reporma sa lupa at pambansang industriyalisasyon ang mga sosyo-ekonomikong batayan ng tunay na pagbabago tungo sa nagsasarili, demokratiko, makatarungan, masagana at progresibong bayan.

	First 100 days	Medium-Term
<p><b>1. Isulong ang Tunay na Reporma sa Lupa. Ipaglaban ang pagsasabatas ng Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill na naglalaman ng libreng pamamahagi ng lupa, pagwawakas sa monopolyo sa lupa ng mga hasyenda at plantasyon, ng mga panginoong maylupa at dayuhan. Ganap na ibasura at huwag nang palawigin pa ang huwad na Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.</b></p>	<p>-I-certify bilang urgent ang Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill (GARF) bilang bagong batas sa reporma sa lupa.</p> <p>-Ibasura ang mga tangkang pagpapalawig sa CARP/CARPER.</p> <p>-Ipatupad ang desisyon ng Korte Suprema at ipamahagi ang Hacienda Luisita sa Tarlac.</p> <p>- Rebyuhin at ipatigil ang mga inilabas na Land Use Conversion Orders at ipamahagi ang mga sumusunod na lupain/landholdings:</p> <p>Hacienda Dolores (Pampanga)</p>	<p>- Itigil ang pangangamkam ng lupa at tiyakin na walang magsasakang mapapalayas sa lupa.</p> <p>- Rebyuhin ang Philippine RoadMap on the Development of the Oil Palm Industry</p> <p>- Rebyuhin ang Coconut Industry RoadMap</p> <p>-Itigil ang ekspansyon o pagpapalawak ng mga dambuhalang plantasyon na kontrolado ng mga panginoong maylupa, burgesya komprador at mga lokal at dayuhang agrokorporasyon sa Mindanao at iba pang lugar sa bansa.</p> <p>-Rebyuhin ang mga lease agreements, lease contracts sa mga malalaking agribusiness venture arrangements (AVAs), laluna sa Mindanao.</p>



	<p>10,038 Clark Green City (Pampanga)</p> <p>3,100 ektarya sa Fort Magsaysay</p> <p>7,100 ektarya Hacienda Yulo (Laguna)</p> <p>8,650 ektarya Hacienda Looc (Batangas)</p> <p>10,000 ektarya Hacienda Reyes (Quezon)</p> <p>8,813 ektarya Hacienda Roxas (Batangas)</p> <p>1,003 Hacienda Patugo (Batangas)</p> <p>12,000 Hacienda Zobel (Batangas)</p> <p>Lot 23 Mascap, Rodriguez (Rizal)</p> <p>Araneta Estate (Bulacan)</p> <p>40,000 ektarya Yulo King Ranch (Coron)</p> <p>Negros Haciendas</p> <p>-Kilalanin ang karapatan ng mga magsasaka na magbungkal ng lupa at magtanim ng ayon sa kanilang pangangailangan lalo na sa mga lugar na pinusisyunan na ng mga magsasaka at sa mga may umiiral na bungkalan, suyuan, kolektibong pagsasaka at iba pa.</p> <p>- Ibasura at itigil ang iba't ibang iskema na nagkakait sa karapatan sa lupa ng mga magsasaka gaya ng stock distribution option (SDO), Agribusiness Venture Arrangements (AVA) tulad ng leaseback, contract growing, corporative scheme; sugar block farming; at rentahan o aryendo</p>	<p>- Rebyuhin at ipatigil ang lahat 'energy projects' na nangangamkam ng lupa at pagpapalayas sa mga magsasaka (biofuels, solar, petrochem, albp.)</p>
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	<p>-Itigil ang paniningil ng amortisasyon sa mga magsasaka na nagresulta sa mga foreclosure.</p> <p>- Itigil ang National Greening Program ng DENR na siyang legal na nangangamkam ng lupa ng mga magsasaka at katutubo.</p>	
<p><b>2. Itigil ang liberalisasyon, pribatisasyon, at deregulasyon sa sektor ng agrikultura at kagyat na itigil ang importasyon ng mga produktong agrikultural tulad ng bigas, asukal, gulay, isda, manok, karneng baboy at baka, at iba pang produktong agrikultural. Bumaklas sa mga makaisang-panig na kasunduan gaya ng World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, ASEAN Integration at iba pang dikta ng dayuhan.</b></p>	<p>-Ipawalambisa ang mga anti-magsasaka at anti-mangingisdang batas</p> <p>-Kagyat na ibaba ang presyo ng bigas at tiyakin ang sapat, ligtas at abot-kayang presyo ng bigas sa bansa.</p> <p>-Itigil ang importasyon ng bigas.</p> <p>-Itigil ang importasyon ng asukal, gulay, bawang, sibuyas, isda, manok, karneng baboy at baka, at iba pang produktong agrikultural.</p>	<p>- Magkaroon ng programa para sa Rice Industry Development</p> <p>- Sawatain ang rice smuggling at buwagin ang kartel sa bigas.</p> <p>- Itigil ang importasyon ng mga produktong agrikultural</p> <p>-Itigil ang importasyon ng mga GMO na produkto.</p>

	<p>- Pataasin ang kakayahan ng NFA na bumili ng palay hanggang sa 25% ng lokal na produksyon ng bigas.</p> <p>- Bigyang prayoridad ng National Food Authority (NFA) ang pagbili ng produktong palay ng mga magsasaka nang walang pagtatangi.</p> <p><b>- Abutin ang 100% rice-self sufficiency at seguridad sa pagkain.</b></p> <p>- Itaguyod ang tunay na reporma sa pangisdaan na nakabatay sa karapatan at kagalingan ng mga mangingisda at mamamayan, at soberanya sa produksyon ng pagkain.</p> <p>- Buwagin ang mga asyendang pangisdaan</p> <p>- Ibasura ang Fisheries Code of 1998 at mga amyenda nito</p>	<p>- Tutulan ang pagpapaloob ng Pilipinas sa mga di-pantay na economic at free trade agreements gaya ng Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) na lalong maglulugmok sa kabuhayan ng mamamayan sa kahirapan.</p> <p><b>- Bumaklas sa kontra-magbubukid at kontra-mamamayang kasunduan sa ekonomiya gaya ng General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade-World Trade Organization (GATT-WTO) at Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).</b></p>
<p><b>3. Ibalik ang Coco Levy Fund sa mga Magsasaka sa niyugan. Labanan ang pribatisasyon ng coco levy funds and assets at igiit ang 'cash distribution' sa maliliit na magniniyog ng mahigit P75 bilyong coco levy fund sa pamamagitan ng serbisyong</b></p>	<p>-I-certify bilang urgent ang Genuine Small Coconut Farmers Fund (GSCFF).</p>	

<p>panlipunan tulad ng pension, education, hospitalization, maternity, at iba pang katulad na benepisyo.</p>		
<p>Pag-aalis ng mga umiiral na fishing ban o pagbabawal na mangisda sa mga diumano'y marine protected areas. Tanggalin ang mga mabibigat na kundisyon sa pamamahagi ng emergency shelter assistance sa mga biktima ng bagyong Yolanda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tapusin ang pag-audit sa pondo at mga assets na mula sa Coco Levy Fund.</li>   <li>- Ikonsidera ang 7-puntong panukala ng mga magniniyog para sa pagbabalik at paggamit ng coco levy fund.</li> <li>-Habulin ang 21% sapi ni Danding Cojuangco sa San Miguel Corporation (SMC)</li> <li>-Huwag ituloy ang pagbebenta sa United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB)</li> <li>- Ibasura ang Fisheries Code of 1998 at mga amyenda nito.</li> <li>-Alisin ang Fishing Ban</li> <li>-Ipawalambisa ang No Build Zone Policy</li>   <li>- Bigyan ng suporta at subsidyo ang maliit na mangingisda, mga maliit na opereytor ng komersyal na palakaya. Bigyan ng agaran at sapat na subsidyo ang mga mangingisdang biktima ng kalamidad.</li>   <li>-Ibigay ang Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) ng mga biktima ng bagyo.</li> </ul>	

	<p>-Ilabas at ibigay na ang calamity fund para sa mga magsasakang at mamamayang nasalanta ng El Nino at paghandaan ang nalalapit na La Nina.</p> <p>-Bigyan ng suporta sa kabuhayan ang mga manggagawang bukid na apektado ng 'dead season' o Tiempo Muertos sa buong bansa.</p> <p>-Kondonasyon sa pagbabayad ng land amortization at loan payments sa mga magsasakang biktima ng kalamidad gaya nga tagtuyot, bagyo at militarisasyon.</p> <p>-Ipatupad ang programa sa rehabilitasyon at suporta sa kabuhayan ng mga magsasaka at mangingisda sa panahon ng kalamidad</p>	
<p><b>4. Palakasin ang produksyong agrikultural at ipaglaban ang suportang serbisyo sa produksyon, tulad ng subsidyo sa butil, libreng serbisyonig irigasyon, pagpapababa ng presyo ng langis, at iba pang gastos sa produksyon. Pagpapatigil ng pagbabayad ng upa sa lupa at kondonasyon sa pagbabayad ng utang laluna sa mga lugar na napinsala ng kalamidad.</b></p>	<p>-Ipatupad ang libreng serbisyonig irigasyon at patubig sa buong bansa.</p> <p>-Palakasin ang produksyon ng agrikultura sa pamamagitan ng pagpapatubig sa lahat ng irrigable lands.</p> <p>-Magbigay ng sapat na subsidyo at suporta sa produksyon sa mga magsasaka at mangingisda (seeds, binhi, fertilizers, inputs, fuel,</p>	

	<p>binhi, fertilizers, inputs, fuel, equipment, gamit sa pagsasaka, bangka, lambat at iba pa.)</p> <p>-Tiyakin na ang pondo sa agrikultura ay napupunta at napakikinabangan ng mga magsasaka, mangingisda at iba pa mamamayan sa kanayunan.</p>	
<p><b>5. Itaas ang presyo ng produkto ng mga magsasaka, tulad ng palay, mais, gulay, at iba pang produkto ng mga magsasaka. Ipaglaban ang pagtaas ng sahod ng mga manggagawang bukid at manggagawang agrikultural. Wakasan ang mapang-usurang interes sa pautang ng mga usurero, rural banks, at micro-financing, at iba pang institusyon sa pinansya.</b></p>	<p>- Itaas ang presyo ng palay na binibili ng NFA sa mga magsasaka</p> <p>- Itaas ang presyo ng iba pang produktong agrikultural gaya ng mais, saging, niyog, rubber at iba pa.</p> <p>-Alisin ang resikada</p> <p>-Itaas ang sahod ng mga manggagawang bukid. Itaas ang arawang minimum na sahod ngmanggagawa sa agrikultural sa P750.</p> <p>-Tiyakin ang ligtas at makataong kondisyon sa paggagawa ng mga manggagawa sa agrikultura at plantasyon.</p> <p>-Itaas ang sahod ng mga manggagawa sa palaisdaan, itaguyod ang kagalingan at</p>	

	<p>seguridad ng mga migranteng manggagawa sa pangisdaan.</p> <p>-Ibaba ang interes sa pautang. Itaas ang presyo ang bili ng mga komersyante sa produkto ng mga mangingisda.</p>	
<p><b>6. Itigil ang mga proyektong Public-Private Partnership (PPP) tulad ng Metro Rail Transit-7 Project, Laguna Lakeshore Expressway Dike Project, Clark Green City, mga mapaminsala, malawakang, maka-dayuhang mining projects, mga renewable at non-renewable energy development projects, at iba pang proyektong magre-resulta sa malawakang land-use conversion, ispekulasyon at pangangamkam ng lupa, at dislokasyon ng mga magsasaka't mamamayan sa kanayunan.</b></p>	<p>-Rebyuhin at ipatigil ang Laguna Lakeshore Expressway Dike Project</p> <p>-Itigil ang mapaminsalang magnetite o Black Sand Mining</p> <p>-Rebyuhin at ibasura ang mga PPP projects na magrerresulta ng malawakang pangangamkam ng lupa, pagpapalit gamit ng lupa at pagpapalayas sa mga magsasaka.</p> <p>-Rebyuhin at ipawalambisa ang mga inaprubahang mining at exploration permits na nagresulta sa pagpapalayas sa mga magsasaka, Lumad at katutubo at pagkasira ng lupa at kalikasan.</p> <p>-Rebyuhin at ipatigil ang mga proyektong dam na nagrerresulta sa pagpapalayas sa mga magsasaka at nakakapinsala sa kalikasan</p>	<p>- Itigil ang dayuhan at dambuhalang pagmimina at pangwawasak ng kalupaan at kalikasan.</p> <p>-Ibasura ang Mining Act of 1995.</p>

	(Jalaur Dam sa Iloilo at Laiban Dam sa Rizal)	
<p><b>7. Itigil ang patakarang Oplan Bayanihan, militarisasyon sa kanayunan, pampulitikang pamamaslang at iba pang paglabag sa karapatang pantao ng mga magbubukid, mangingisda, at katutubong mamamayan sa kanayunan. Papanagutin ang mga militar at pulis, mga opisyal nila, mga panginoong maylupa at kapitalista, at mga protektor nila na sangkot sa mga kaso ng pagpatay sa mga magsasaka at mamamayan sa kanayunan. Lansagin ang mga private army, mga para-militar, at mga bayarang security guards ng mga panginoong maylupa at mga korporasyon sa mga lupang saklaw ng reporma sa lupa, at mga sakahang may usaping agraryo, at mga lupang binubungkal ng mga magsasaka.</b></p>	<p>-Katarungan sa mga magsasakang biktima ng paglabag sa karapatang pantao.</p> <p>-Katarungan sa mga magsasakang at katutubong biktima ng extrajudicial killings sa panahon ng ni Aquino</p> <p>-Katarungan sa mga biktima ng Kidapawan Masaker at iba pang pamamaslang.</p> <p>-I-pullout ang mga militar sa kanayunan.</p> <p>-Buwagin ang mga private army ng mga landlords, plantasyon, mga</p> <p>-Ibasura ang mga gawa-gawang kasong kriminal laban sa mga</p>	



	<p>magsasaka lalo na sa mga lugar na mayagrarian disputes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Itigil ang paggamit ng mga militar sa day care centers, health centers, at barangay halls sa mga komunidad sa kanayunan upang takutin at dahasin mga magbubukid.</li> <li>-Palayain ang mga magsasaka at land reform advocates na bilanggong pulitikal (Dario Tomada, Alex Arias, at iba pa.)</li> <li>-Itigil ang pandarahas at pamamaslang ng mga magsasaka at Lumad.</li> <li>-Rebyuhin at huwag nang ipagpatuloy ang PAMANA Program</li> </ul>	
<p><b>8. Ipagpatuloy at isulong ang Peace Negotiations sa pagitan ng Government of the Philippines at National Democratic Front of the Philippines (GPH-NDFP) at sa pagitan ng GPH at Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Ipagpatuloy ng GPH at NDFP ang usapang pangkapayapaan at pagkakaroon ng Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms (CASER) na naglalaman ng tunay na reporma sa lupa at pambansang industriyalisasyon na siyang tutugon sa ugat ng armadong tunggalian sa bansa. Kagyat na palayain ang lahat ng bilanggong pulitikal sa bansa lalo na ang mga inarestong consultant ng NDFP bilang pagtalima ng GPH sa mga kasunduan tulad ng Joint</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ipagpatuloy ang usapang pangkapayapaan sa pagitan ng GPH at NDFP na magtatalakay sa CASER</li> </ul>	

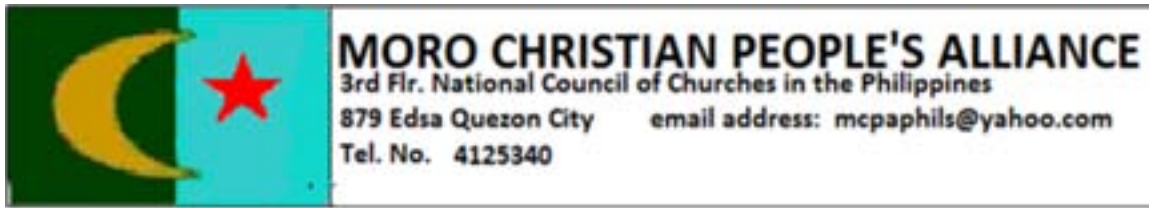
<p><b>Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantee (JASIG).</b></p>	<p>-Kilalanin at CAHRIHL at iba pang mga kasunduan gaya JASIG, The Hague Joint Declaration at iba pa.</p> <p>-Palayain ang mga bilanggong pulitikal.</p> <p>-Ibasura ang mga gawa-gawang kaso laban sa mga bilanggong pulitikal.</p>	
<p><b>10. Labanan ang monopolyo at pangangamkam ng mga agrokemikal na transnasyunal na korporasyon ng binhi ng mga magsasaka. Palayasin ang International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) sa Pilipinas at kagyat na itigil ang pagpapalaganap ng gobyerno ng genetically engineered (GE) na binhi, tulad ng Bt Corn, Golden Rice, Bt Talong, at iba pang katulad nito. Ipatigil ang paggamit at pagbebenta ng mga nakakalasang mga kemikal na pestisidyo, at iba pang farm inputs.</b></p>	<p>-Rebyuhin ang constitutionality ng pananatili ng IRRI sa Pilipinas</p> <p>-Pangalagaan at protektahan ang mga heirloom varieties</p> <p>-Bigyan ng kompensasyon ang mga magsasakang nalugi dahil sa pagtanim ng Bt Corn, Bt Talong at iba pang GM crops</p>	<p><b>- Palayasin ang International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)</b></p> <p>-Gawing ligtas ang agrikultura sa GMO at GE</p> <p>-Itigil na ang pag-import, pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na pestisidyo gaya ng paraquat, glyphosate</p>

	<p>-Isagawa ang komprehensibong impact assessment ng BT corn commercialization</p> <p>- Itigil ang field testing ng Golden Rice</p>	<p>-Itigil at ipagbawal ang aerial spraying</p>
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- KILUSANG MAGBUBUKID NG PILIPINAS (KMP)
- PAMBANSANG LAKAS NG KILUSANG MAMAMALAKAYA NG PILIPINAS (PAMALAKAYA)
- AMIHAN NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PEASANT WOMEN (AMIHAN)
- UNYON NG MGA MANGGAGAWA SA AGRIKULTURA (UMA)
- NATIONAL NETWORK OF AGRARIAN REFORM ADVOCATES (NNARA-YOUTH)
- RURAL MISSIONARIES OF THE PHILIPPINES (RMP)
- KATIPUNAN NG MGA SAMAHANG MAGBUBUKID SA TIMOG KATAGALUGAN (KASAMA-TK)
- ALYANSA NG MGA MAGBUBUKID SA GITNANG LUZON (AMGL)

Mga pinagsanggunian:

- Adyendang Elektoral ng Magbubukid (KMP)
- Adyenda ng Kababaihang Magbubukid (AMIHAN)
- Bukas na Liham sa Bagong Pangulong Rodrigo Roa Duterte (UMA)
- Unity Statement, Fisherfolk Agenda 2016 (PAMALAKAYA)
- Agenda ng Mamamayan ng Gitnang Luzon (AMGL)
- Agenda ng Mga Magsasaka ng Timog Katagalugan (KASAMA-TK)
- Kampanya Kontra-Hulaw ng Mindanao



**Open Letter to President Rodrigo Duterte:  
MORO PEOPLE'S DEMANDS  
FOR THE NEW ADMINISTRATION'S FIRST 100 DAYS**

The Moro people share the Filipino people's optimism that your presidency would make a difference in our nation's political history; and in the war-torn and impoverished Muslim Mindanao.

When President BS Aquino assumed the presidency in 2010, he made a public commitment to resume the Moro peace process and promised to address the roots of the decades-old armed conflict to correct the historical injustices to the Moro people.

BS Aquino said he will pursue a different roadmap to peace: achieve a negotiated political settlement with the MILF before his term ends in 2016 and, institute reforms in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) "to weed out bureaucratic corruption", imputed as the cause of the under development and high poverty level in the ARMM.

Yet, after six years in power, the ARMM remains the poorest region in the country. The Moro provinces are still in a state of war despite the conclusion of the 17-year old GPH-MILF peace negotiations with the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) in March 2014.

The DAP-funded reforms and development program and the reported massive foreign investments in the mineral-rich ARMM failed to resolve, nor eased, the poverty of the Moro people rooted in the unequal distribution of wealth and control of resources and unbridled corruption in the region's bureaucracy.

As the first elected president of the Philippines from Mindanao, the Moro people find an ally whom they can trust in their historical quest for a just and lasting peace. They are confident that the peace process will proceed from the perspective of a Mindanaoan president who also has a strong political desire to resolve the peace crisis in the Moro lands by sincerely addressing the root causes of the armed conflicts that are common issues to all Moro revolutionary armed organizations.

Trusting in your high sense of public service, genuine concern for the rights and welfare of the Moro people particularly the poor majority, and for genuine peace and development in Mindanao, the Moro people would like to submit the following petitions/demands for consideration in your administration's agenda for the first 100 days:

1. **RELEASE** all Moro detainees who are victims of the past Arroyo regime's discriminatory crack-down of Moro civilians suspected as members or supporters of the terrorist Abu Sayaff Group engaged in heinous crimes in 2001.

These Moro detainees belong to the poorest sector of Moro society and vulnerable to human rights violations. They were illegally arrested and tortured (based on the CHR Region IX' s findings in 2001) and detained at SICA1 in Camp BagongDiwa, Taguig for 15 years now without conviction. They are innocent civilians as affirmed by the result of the case review undertaken by the DOJ Task Force on the Bangsamoro from 2012 to 2013 on charges of the kidnapping case filed against them.

2. ARREST, PROSECUTE and FILE criminal charges against officers and members of the police units, such as the Special Action Force, SWAT and the NCRPO, involved in the bloody Camp Bagong Diwa siege that resulted in the killing of 22 Moro detainees on 15 March 2005 ( based on the CHR's findings and recommendation to the DOJ);

3. PULL OUT military troops deployed in Moro communities particularly in the six municipalities of District 2 of Maguindanao: Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Sharif Saidona Mustapha, Mamasapano, Datu Piang, Rajah Buayan and Ampatuan; in the municipality of Butig, Lanao del Sur and in the municipality of Tipo-Tipo, Basilan; and FACILITATE the safe and immediate return of all internal refugees (IRs) or evacuees from these areas;

4. ENSURE and PROVIDE sufficient funds for a socio-economic rehabilitation program for the internal refugees in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Basilan, including the relocated IRs of the 2013 Zamboanga City siege and their communities;

5. INVESTIGATE ARMM Governor Mujiv Hataman and OPAPP Secretary Deles on the use of the P8.59 billion DAP funds disbursed to the ARMM regional government intended to support the reforms and development initiatives in the region.

The Moro people, especially the internal refugees, continue to wallow in abject poverty and the ARMM remains to be the poorest and backward region in the country;

6. WITHDRAW the Philippine government's cooperation with and support to the US-led global war on terror (as committed by former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo), OPPOSE the US' designation of Southern Philippines as the "second front" of the global war on terror, PROHIBIT the deployment and basing of US troops in the country and PULL OUT US troops stationed in the Moro areas of Zamboanga peninsula, especially in Camp Navarro of the Western Mindanao Command in Zamboanga City, and in military camps in Cotabato City, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, purportedly to quell the rise of local and international terrorism in southern Philippines.

The Reward for Justice System, a bounty-driven US-led anti-terrorism campaign is racist and biased against the Moros, who are always viewed as terrorist suspects. Further, the Reward for Justice System has been used by corrupt military and police personnel/units as a "money making venture" to claim the monetary bounty at the expense of innocent Moro civilians indiscriminately tagged as terrorists.

7. SUSPEND, if not ABROGATE, all Visiting Forces Agreements (VFAs) that the Philippine government entered into with the US, Australia and Japan and BAN all Balikatan exercises anywhere else in the country;

8. SUSPEND, if not ABROGATE, the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) and CANCEL the BS Aquino regime's offer to the US to establish military bases in five areas in the country; and
9. RESUME a genuine and sincere Moro peace process that will ADDRESS the roots of the decades-old armed conflict in Muslim Mindanao to achieve a just and lasting peace that is inclusive and unifying, without undermining the peace agreements forged between the Philippine government and the MNLF (1996 FPA) and MILF (2014 CAB).

Submitted by:

Moro-Christian People's Alliance (MCPA)

22 June 2016



**Katribu Kalipunan ng Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas**  
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## **KAGYAT NA PANAWAGAN NG MGA KATUTUBONG MAMAMAYAN PARA UNANG ISANDAANG ARAW NG GOBYERNONG RODRIGO DUTERTE**

### **Sa ekonomiya**

1. Ipatigil ang pagpapatupad ng Indigenous Peoples Master Plan 2011-2016 (IPMAP) at magbalangkas ng bagong programa na tunay na gumagalang sa karapatan naming mga katutubo sa lupang ninuo, sariling pagpapasya, at karapatang pantao.
2. Igalang at itaguyod ang karapatan naming mga katutubo, alinsunod sa aming kultura at nakagisnang tradisyon, na malaya at sama-samang pagpapasyahan ang anumang programa at proyekto sa mga lugar na saklaw ng lupang ninuno. Kanselahin ang mga mapanirang proyektong naaprubahan at ipinatutupad, tulad ng pagmimina (Exploration Permit, Mineral Production Sharing Agreement, Financial Technical Assistance Agreement), energy projects (dam, geothermal, coal fired power plants), plantations, eco-tourism, military reservation, at iba pa na hindi dumaan sa tamang proseso ng free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) at may paglabag sa sariling pagpapasya ng mga katutubong mamamayan.
3. Kagyat na ipawalang bisa ang mga kontra-katutubo at kontra-mamamayang kautusan at proklamasyon na inilabas at ipinatupad ng mga nakaraang pangulo tulad ng Mining Executive Order #79, Executive Order #26 at Executive Order # 193 para sa pagpatupad at ekstensyon ng National Greening Program, Presidential Proclamation #67 at Presidential Proclamation # 429 na nagbigay bisa sa paggamit sa lupa ng mga Tumanduk bilang military at school reservation, at marami pang iba.
4. Magpatupad ng moratoryo sa pag-apruba sa lahat ng bagong aplikasyon ng pagmimina.
5. Imbestigahan ang kasalukuyang operasyon ng mga kumpanya ng pagmimina at iba pang mga proyekto. Agad na kanselahin ang lahat ng kontrata ng mga kumpanya na napatunayang lumabag sa karapatan ng mga katutubo at naging lubos na mapanira sa kalikasan, tulad ng operasyon ng Philex Mining Corporation at Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co. sa Benguet, Oceana Gold Philippines Inc. at FCF Minerals sa Nueva Vizcaya, Citinickel sa Palawan, at sa mga kumpanyang nasa Mindanao tulad ng Toronto Venture Inc. (TVI), SMI-Xstrata, SRMI Metals, Taganito, atbpa. Panagutin ang mga maysalang kumpanya, at bigyan ng indemnification ang mga biktimang apektado ng mga ito.
6. Ipawalang bisa ang mga kasunduang pinasok ng administrasyong Aquino kaugnay sa Public Private Partnership na nakakaapekto sa mga katutubo at mamamayan, at sa partikular ay ang Jalaur Multipurpose dam project at Clark Green City.

## Sa pamamahala

7. Tiyakin ang tunay na representasyon ng mga katutubo sa mga ahensya ng gubyerno. Imbestigahan at panagutin ang mga opisyal at commissioners ng NCIP na may mabigat na paglabag sa mga karapatan naming mga katutubo.

## Sa karapatang pantao

8. Itigil ang pagpapatupad ng Internal Peace and Security Plan – Oplan Bayanihan, IP Centric Approach, Whole of the Nation Initiative, at ng Peace and Development Outreach Program (PDOP) na nagresulta sa patuloy at tumitinding malawakang militarisasyon sa aming mga komunidad, harassment, sapilitang paglikas, sapilitang pagkawala, pampulitikang pamamaslang at iba pang uri ng paglabag ng karapatang pantao ng mga katutubo.

9. Itigil ang matinding militarisasyon sa komunidad naming mga katutubo. Kagyat na alisin ang mga militar at paramilitar sa mga komunidad.

10. Tiyaking ligtas na makabalik ang mga pamayanang biktima ng sapilitang paglikas at makapamuhay na ng payapa. Kagyat na ibalik sa mga komunidad ang mga sapilitang napalikas na mga Lumad, partikular yaong nasa evacuation center sa UCCP Haran, Davao City, Tandag Sports Complex sa Surigao del Sur, sa Kapitolyo ng Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental, atbp.

11. Ipawalang-bisa ang Executive Order No. 546 na nagpapahintulot sa patuloy na pag-iral at rekrutment sa mga grupong para-militar.

12. Sampahan ng kaso at agad na arestuhin ang mga lider at kasapi ng mga grupong paramilitar na kinilala nang pumaslang sa mga katutubong tulad nila Alde Salusad ng New Indigenous Peoples Army for Reform (NIPAR-SANMATRIDA) na pumatay kay Datu Jimmy Liguyon at Datu Erning Mantugohan; nila Calpet Egua, Waway Bocales, at Marcial Belandres ng grupong Magahat na salarin sa Lianga Massacre at pagpatay kina Aldren Dumaguit at Henry Alameda; pagpapanagot kina Mankolabi at Manlumakad Bocales ng Dela Mance-Alamara Group na pumatay kina Obet Pabiana, Paking Olinan, at Datu Mankombite Mariano, kina Berting Laygayan at Frank Coguit ng Lubog-Bagani Force para sa pagkamatay ni Blemar Mondejar; pagpapanagot kina Donato, Maninggo, at Joven Salangani ng Alamara-Salangani Group na pumatay kina Datu Manliro Landahay at Alibando, at gayundin, ang pagpapanagot sa mag-asawang Deo Mampatilan at Nida Mampatilan, dating mayor ng Esperanza, Agusan del Sur at pinuno ng grupong Salakawan para sa pagkamatay nila Datu Arpe Belayong at Solte San-ogan. Panagutin din ang mga opisyal at yunit militar na sangkot sa mga grupong paramilitar na ito tulad nila Lt. Col. Fallar ng 8th IB sa grupong NIPAR at LTC Jesus Durante ng 2nd SRB sa grupong Magahat.

13. Panagutin ang mga opisyal at yunit militar na napatunayang sangkot sa pagpaslang sa mga katutubo. Panagutin ang 26th IB para kay Kapitan Angis Precioso at Genesis Ambason, ang 27th IB para kina Ronald Malley at Andy Datuwata at salarin sa Cation Massacre, ang 29th IB para kay Edgar Kasal, ang 39th IB para sa mag-amang Dejos at mag-amang Freay, ang 41st IB para sa Ligiw Massacre, 86th IB kay William Bugatti, ang 60th IB para kay Totong Mabinsi, ang 61st IB para sa batang si Rodilyn Aguirre, at ang 75th IB para kay Armel Masadog,

14. Itigil ang pagsasampa ang mga gawa-gawang kaso at ipawalang bisa ang lahat ng mga kasong



isinampa laban sa mga lider katutubo at miyembro ng mga katutubong organisasyon tulad nila Genasque Enriquez, Jalandoni Campos, Marlon Baganay, Mendo Bisiotan, Lenor Danao at marami pang iba.

15. Itigil ang atake, pandarahas at pagsasara sa mga katutubong paaralan na pinatatakbo ng mga katutubo at mga organisasyon tulad ng Mindanao Interfaith Services Foundation, Inc. (MISFI), Tribal Filipino Program of Surigao del Sur (TRIFPSS), Alternative Center for Agricultural and Livelihood Development (ALCADEV), Blaan Literacy School and Learning Center (BLSLC), Salugpongan Ta Tanu Igkanugon Community Learning Center (STTICLC), at iba pa. Ipawalang-bisa ang Department of Education Memorandum No. 221 na nagbibigay daan sa militarisasyon sa loob ng mga paaralan.

### **Sa serbisyong panlipunan**

16. Maglaan ng sapat na pondo para sa serbisyong pang-edukasyon, pangkalusugan, at suportang pangkabuhayan. Magbalangkas ng programa na tunay na magbibigay solusyun sa kahirapan at kawalang serbisyong panlipunan. Maglaan ng sapat na pondo para sa direktang serbisyong pangkalusugan, patubig, sanitasyon, imprastruktura, atbpa.

17. Kagyat na bigyan ng tulong na pagkain at suporta sa pagsasaka ang mga katutubo. Magpatupad ng programa para sa rehabilitasyon ng mga komunidad ng katutubo na sinalanta ng bagyong Yolanda at El Niño, kabilang ang mga proyekto sosyo-ekonomiko katulad ng kooperatiba, pamamahagi ng farm machineries, kagamitan at hayop pangsaka, water system at iba pa.

18. Imbestigahan ang naging paggastos sa P295 bilyong pondong budget at implementasyon ng Conditional Cash Transfer/Pantawid Pamilya Program (4Ps).

### **Sa pambansang soberanya**

19. Ibasura ang Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement at Visiting Forces Agreement. Ipatigil ang anumang joint military operation ng mga ito sa mga lugar ng mga katutubo sa Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, at Panay.

Sa usapang pangkapayapaan

20. Isulong ang usapang pangkapayapaan sa pagitan ng Gobyerno ng Pilipinas (GPH) at National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) upang bigyang daanan ng pagresolba sa ugat ng mga armadong tunggalian at ng sistematiko at matagal nang pang-aapi, kahirapan at diskriminasyon sa mga katutubo.

21. Kagyat na palayain si Eddie Cruz, Kennedy Bangibang at lahat ng mga bilangong pulitikal at mga NDFP consultant sa usapang pangkapayapaan.

22. Ipatupad ang Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL).

23. Tiyakin ang pagkilala at paggalang sa mga kolektibong karapatan naming mga katutubo sa lupang ninuno at sariling pagpapasya sa pagtalakay at pagbubuo ng Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms (CASER) sa pagitan ng GPH at NDFP.###

## **WORKERS' DEMANDS TO THE DUTERTE ADMINISTRATION**

In previous decades, hunger and poverty worsened among the ranks of the Filipino workers and people.

We are calling on the government of Pres. Rodrigo Duterte to stand for social justice, for workers and ordinary Filipinos. It is most unacceptable that the few continue to get richer while workers and the majority continue to face worsening hunger and poverty.

We are calling on the Duterte government to act towards achieving the following demands, which will give workers immediate relief from the worsening hunger and poverty and advance workers' basic rights.

### **1. Wages**

1.a. Enact a National Minimum Wage, P750 per day for private-sector workers and P16,000 monthly for government employees. This will enforce a genuine minimum wage in the country and bring existing legally-mandated minimum wage levels closer to the living wage. According to independent think-tank Ibon Foundation, the Family Living Wage as of April 2016 stands at P1,089 per day.

1.b. Abolish the country's regional wage boards. This follows from the foregoing, and means the establishment of a national mechanism for setting wages.

1.c. Junk the Republic Act 6727 or the Wage Rationalization Law.

1.d. Stop using the poverty threshold as a way of setting the minimum wage and use a measure of the living wage for the latter.

### **2. Contractualization**

2.a. Junk the existing guidelines on contractualization embodied by Department Order No. 18-A Series of 2011.

2.b. Immediately enact a policy that would regularize contractuels, especially long-standing ones. At the very least, uphold Article 280 of the Labor Code pertaining to immediate regularization of contractuels.

2.c. Ban contractualization. Heavily penalize capitalists, especially the big foreign and local ones, who implement contractualization. Amend the Labor Code with the objective of junking Article 106 and removing its distinction between the illegal Labor-Only Contracting and the legal Job Contracting. Both should be outlawed. Pass the Regular Employment Bill filed by Anakpawis Partylist.

### **3. SSS Pensions**

3.1. Immediately implement the long-delayed P2,000 hike in Social Security System pensions. If the government needs to step in and appropriate funds for the increase, then so be it

3.2. Completely disclose to the public information pertaining to the use of SSS funds.

3.3. Hold SSS executives who pocketed millions in bonuses, salaries and perks accountable for the act.

#### 4. Tax Relief

- 4.1. Grant tax exemption to workers earning less than P32,000 a month.
- 4.2. Study other means of providing tax relief to workers.

#### 5. Occupational Health and Safety

- 5.1. Implement mandatory inspection of all workplaces with regard to adherence to Occupational Health and Safety standards.
- 5.2. Heavily penalize capitalists who violate OHS Standards, especially if their violation results in the death of workers.
- 5.3. Uphold OHS Standards particular to the Business Process Outsourcing sector and to workers in construction and mining.
- 5.4. Attain justice for the workers of Kentex and other fatalities of industrial fires in the country.

#### 6. Right to Strike

- 6.1. Junk the power of the Labor Secretary to assume jurisdiction over labor disputes by amending the provisions of the Republic Act 6715. This is a highly repressive measure that orders workers to go back to work or face retrenchment and possible criminal charges, and brings the police and the military to the workforce.
- 6.2. Uphold the non-interference of police and military in labor disputes. Junk policies that sought to legalize such interference.

#### 7. Detained Labor Rights Defenders

- 7.1. Free all detained labor rights defenders and junk trumped-up charges against them: Benito Tiamzon, Wilma Tiamzon, Adelberto Silva, Ernesto Lorenzo, Renante Gamara, Randy Vegas, Raul Camposano, Rene Boy Abiva and Virgilio Corpus.
- 7.2. Junk trumped-up charges against Rafael Baylosis, former vice-chairperson for external and political affairs of national labor center Kilusang Mayo Uno.

#### 8. Union-busting

- 8.1. Heavily penalize capitalists who illegally retrench workers who are trying to form their union.

#### 9. Government Research on Labor

- 9.1. Resume government study on the Family Living Wage.
- 9.2. Resume government research on the spread of contractual employment.
- 9.3. Expand government research on the situation of the country's workers.

## 10. Decent Jobs

10.1. Create decent jobs in the country by implementing national industrialization and land reform. End dependence on foreign investments in trying to create decent jobs in the country.

10.2. Junk the Labor Export Policy. Offer decent jobs and provide conditions for the return of Overseas Filipino Workers into the country.

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## **Ang Kahingian ng Maralitang Lungsod sa Administrasyong Duterte (Urban Poor Demands to the Duterte Administration)**

Inihanda ng Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap para sa National People's Summit  
Hunyo 29, 2016

Ang kahirapang dinaranas ng mayorya ng sambayanan kapwa sa kanayunan at kalunsuran ay malulunasan lamang sa pagkakamit ng mga pundamental na pagbabago sa mala-kolonyol at mala-pyudal na lipunang Pilipino. Batayang katangian ng lipunang Pilipino ang malawak na kawalan ng lupang sakahanng milyun-milyong pamilyang magsasaka sa kanayunan, at ang kawalan ng mga industriya na siyang lilikha ng sapat at disenteng trabaho na may nakabubuhay na sahod para sa milyun-milyong maralitang lungsod.

Malinaw at matagal nang napatunayan na hindi kayang resolbahin ang kahirapang dinaranas ng mamamayan sa pamamagitan ng iba't ibang neoliberal na programa at patakaran sa ekonomiya, kabilang na ang Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program o 4Ps. Bagkus, naging instrumento lamang ang mga ito para sa higit pang pagsasamantala sa masang anakpawis at pag-upala naman sa pag-aalsa ng mamamayan.

Tanging sa paglaya sa kawing ng pyudalismo, burukrata kapitalismo at imperyalismo, na sa pangunahin ay pagpapatupad ng programa para sa tunay na reporma sa lupa at pambansang industriyalisasyon, makakaalpas ang sambayanang Pilipino sa tanikala ng kahirapan. Ito ang pangmatagalang kahingian ng sektor ng maralitang lungsod. Kailangang magsilbi sa pagkakamit nito ang anumang taktikal na kahingian ng sektor sa papasok na administrasyong Duterte.

### **MGA TAKTIKAL NA KAHINGIAN NG SEKTOR**

#### **SAHOD AT TRABAHO**

1. Magkaroon ng trabaho ang lahat ng walang trabaho. Tiyakin ang lahat ng karapatang dapat ay tinatamasa ng mga manggagawa, kabilang na ang karapatang mag-unyon at maghain ng kahingian sa mga kapitalista.
2. Bigyan ng sapat at nakabubuhay na sahod ang mga manggagawa sa pamamagitan ng pagpapatupad ang pambansang minimum na sahod (national minimum wage) sa halagang P750 kada-araw para sa mga manggagawa sa pribadong sektor at P16,000 kada-buwan sa pampublikong sektor.
3. Ipagbawal ang iba't ibang porma ng kontraktwalisasyon sa paggawa at tiyakin ang kanilang kaseguruhan sa trabaho (security of tenure) kasama ang ligtas at makataong kalagayan sa lugar ng paggawa.
4. Kilalanin at bigyang-proteksyon ang malamanggagawa (vendor, scavenger, drayber, atbp), sa halip na sila ay ikrimalisa at ang kanilang hanapbuhay. Kaakibat nito ang paglikha ng mga batas sa antas-pambansa hanggang sa antas-syudad/munisipyo at barangay para sa pangkalahatang kagalingan ng mga mala-manggagawa, atnaman ang pagbasura sa mga batas at ordinansa na laban sa kanilang hanapbuhay.

## **SERBISYONG PANLIPUNAN AT PAMPUBLIKONG PASILIDAD**

1. Kaagad ipatigil at baligtarin ang nasimulang pribatisasyon ng mga batayang serbisyong panlipunan gaya ng paninirahan, edukasyon at pangkalasugan. Kilalanin na ang pagtitiyak sa mga nabanggit na serbisyong panlipunan ay responsibilidad ng gubyrerno. Tiyakin ang pagkakaroon ng sapat na pondo para umabot ang mga serbisyo sa mga pinakamahihirap na mamamayan.

2. Ipatigil ang kasalukuyang programa sa pabahay na pumapabor sa interes ng mga kapitalista at negosyante sa pabahay at palupa (socialized/low-cost housing firm at real estate developer). Imbestigahan ang mga kontratang pinasok ng National Housing Authority kasama ang mga nabanggit na mga negosyante, kasabay ang pagpapanagot sa mga nasangkot sa pagnenegosyo sa mga maralitang nalipat sa pabahay ng gubyrerno.

3. Ipatigil ang nagaganap na malawakang demolisyon at pagtatapon sa mga maralita sa malalayong relokasyon ng gubyrero. Karugtong nito ang pag-review at pagrepaso sa lahat ng mga proyektong pangkaunlaran pangunahin ang mga Public-Private Partnership projects, na wawalis sa mga komunidad ng milyun-milyong maralitang lungsod, at wawasak sa kanilang kabuhayan. Gayundin, imbestigahan at panagutin ang mga nasa likod ng pamamaslang sa mga maralita lumalaban sa demolisyon at ang iba pang kaso ng paglabag sa kanilang karapatang pantao.

4. Kung di maiiwasan ang relokasyon, tiyakin ang pagkakaroon ng programang onsite o offsite 'public/state mass housing' na may kaakibat na sapat na pasilidad, kabuhayan o livelihood program kundi man trabaho. Tiyakin ang pagkakaroon ng tunay na konsultasyon sa hanay ng mga magiging benepisyaryo ng programa.

5. I-review ang pangkalahatang kalagayan sa mga nakatayong programang pabahay ng gobyerno, kabilang na ang kakawalan at kakapusan ng mga batayang serbisyong panlipunan, kabuhayan at kaligtasan laban sa kalamidad, at gayundin ang sistema ng amortisasyon.

6. Ipamahagi ng libre ang mga yunit sa mga relocatees sa off-city relocation sites dahil sa kawalan nila ng kakayahang magbayad ng amortisasyon dulot ng kahirapan at kawalan ng oportinidad maghanap-buhay. Ipatigil ang paniningil ng anumang amortisasyon sa mga off-city relocation sites. Kagyat na tugunan ang kawalan ng batayang serbisyong panlipunan sa mga nakatayong off-city relocation sites ng gubyrerno gaya ng kabuhayan, paaralan, ospital at public health centers, regular na koleksyon ng basura at iba pa.

7. Tiyakin na maisagawa ang kaukulang rehabilitasyon sa mga pabahay ng gubyrerno, kapwa in-city at off-city na kinukonsiderang vulnerable at peligroso sa kalamidad gaya ng pagbaha at paglindol. Tiyakin ang abot-kayang pasilidad gaya ng kuryente at tubig sa mga pabahay sa pamamagitan ng pagbibigay subsidiyo para dito ng gubyrerno.

8. Imbestigahan kung saan napunta ang P50-bilyong Informal Settler Fund na dapat ay nakalaan sa pabahay ng mga maralitang nakatira sa danger areas, at panagutun ang mga mapapatunayang lumustay nito sa korapsyon. Pag-aralan ang pagpapatupad ng programang 'onsite development' para sa mga nakatira sa mga kinakategoryang danger areas gamit ang mga bagong inobasyon sa teknolohiya.

9. Imbestigahan kung saan napunta ang Emergency Shelter Assistance para sa mga biktima ng kalamidad at panagutin ang mga lumustay nito sa korapsyon. Tiyakin ang sapat at maagap na pamama-

hagi ng mga ito para sa mga biktima ng kalamidad, at ang mabilis na pagtatayo ng pabahay para sa kanila.

10. I-review at paramihin pa ang ang mga nakatayong homeless shelters para sa mga walang tirahan at tiyakin ang ang pagkakaroon ng programa sa kabuhayan at 'human development' para sa mga street dwellers. Gawin silang prayoridad na benepisyaryo ng mga ipapatupad na 'public housing' kasama ng mga nakatira sa danger areas at mga biktima ng kalamidad.

11. Ibasura ang kontra-maralitang Urban Development and Housing Act, at ang mga programang nakasaad dito kasama ang Community Mortgage Program at iba pang maka-kapitalistang programa sa pabahay at urban development. Magdisenyo ng maka-mamamayang National Urban Development and Housing Framework na magsisilbing batayan ng mga ipapatupad na City Development at Land Use Plan sa mga sentrong urban.

12. Baligtarin ang patakaran ng pribatisasyon ng serbisyong pangkalusugan. Ibasura ang programang Universal Health Care at PhilHealth ng guberno. Tiyakin ang libre, kumprehensibo at progresibong sistema ng pampublikong pangkalusugan. Kaakibat nito ang pagkakaroon ng sapat na bilang mga pampublikong ospital, health center, doktor, medical personnel, pasilidad at mga gamot. Tiyaking makakaabot ang libheng serbisyong pangkalusugan para sa mga pinakamahihirap na mamamayan.

13. Palakasin ang community-based health program sa pamamagitan ng pagbibigay-edukasyon, at kasanayan, gamot at pasilidad para sa mga komunidad ng maralita.

14. Tanggalin ang programang K12. Sa halip ay tiyakin ang libre, siyentipiko, makasama at di-koloyal na edukasyon para sa mga mahihirap na estudyante mula sa elementarya hanggang kolehiyo.

15. Ipatupad at palawakin ang pampublikong mass transit system.

16. Itigil at baligtarin ang pribatisasyon ng mga pampublikong pasilidad gaya ng kuryente, tubig, ospital, pamilihan/palengke, parke, transportasyon at iba pa. Tiyaking tinatamasa at nagsisilbi ang mga ito sa interes ng nakararaming mamamayan.

17. Ibasura at baligtarin ang patakarang liberalisasyon at deregulasyon upang matiyak na abot-kaya ang presyo ng mga batayang pangangailangan ng mamamayan pangunahin ang bigas at pagkain.

## **KALAMIDAD AT KRISIS**

1. Tiyakin ang maagap at sapat na pagtugon sa kalamidad at rehabilitasyon ng mga nasalantang komunidad. Tiyakin ang kaukulang disaster-preparedness at mitigation measures sa pamamagitan ng pagpapalakas ng kapasidad ng mga komunidad na vulnerable sa sakuna at ang paglalaan ng sapat na pondo para dito. Tiyakin na may sapat na evacuation center at suplay ng relief para sa mga biktima.

2. Tiyakain na may sapat na pondo ang gobyerno para sa suportang pinansyal at pagkain sa panahon ng krisis at kalamidad, at maaagap itong naipapamahagi sa mga biktima.

## **DRUGS**

1. Itigil ang extra-judicial killings ng mga drug-users at drug-pushers na kalakhan ay mula sa sektor ng maralitang lungsod. Hulihin at parusahan ang malalaking sindikato sa droga.

2. Ipatupad ang libre at epektibong interbensyon at treatment para sa mga nasasangkot sa drug-use at iba ang drug-related issues.
3. Ipatupad ang science-based, realistic at integrated drug education program sa mga paaralan at komunidad.

#### **4Ps**

1. Ibasura ang Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program o 4Ps. Kaalinsabay dapat nito ang mabilis na paglikha ng trabaho at ang pagtitiyak ng libreng serbisyong panlipunan para sa mga pinakamahihirap na Pilipino.
2. Imbestigahan at panagutin ang nasa likod ng korapsyon sa pondo ng 4Ps atang paggamit nito sa nakaraang halalan, sa political patronage at sa kontra-insurhensyang programa ng gubyerno. Imbetigahan at aksyunan ang maraming kaso ng iregularidad sa pagpapatupad ng 4Ps, kasama ang selektibong pamimili ng mga benepisaryo ng programa.

#### **USAPANG PANGKAPAYAPAAN**

1. Ipawalang-sala at palayain ang lahat ng mga bilanggung pulitikal kabilang ang mga NDFP Consultants.
2. Pabilisan ang usapang pangkapayapaan at ang pagpapatupad ng Comprehensive Agreement on Socio-Economic Reforms na taglay bilang pangunahing programa ang tunay na reporma sa reporma sa lupa at pambansang industriyalisasyon.

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## **MANDATO NG SAMBAYANAN: 8 Agenda sa Edukasyon**

Lumulubha ang krisis sa edukasyon sa Pilipinas, nananatiling nakapako at mababa ang badyet na nagdudulot ng pagtaas ng bilang ng dropouts na relatibong kaugnay ng pagbaba ng bilang ng mga nagsisi-pagtapos. Ipinananatili nito ang tanikalang pagkagapos ng maralita sa kahirapan at lumalayong agwat ng mahirap at mayayaman. Palala nang palala ang misedukasyon ng mamamayang Pilipino dahil sa pyudal, kolonyal at elitistang uri ng edukasyon na umiiral sa bansa. Lalo pang nalugmok ang mamamayan dahil sa walang kahandaan at makadayuhang implementasyon ng K to 12 na nagreresulta lamang ng mas malala pang sakripisyo ng mga guro, magulang at mag-aaral.

Palpak at represibo ang naging pamumuno ng rehimeng Aquino na nagreresulta ng isang palpak ring uri ng edukasyong nagpalala ng dating depektibo nang sistema. Mapagsamantalang sistema ng edukasyon ang ipamamana ng rehimeng Aquino at ng mga nagdaan pang mga pangulo ng bansa sa magiging bagong pangulo ng Pilipinas na si Rodrigo Duterte. Mahigpit na hinahamon ng sambayanan ang pamahalaang Duterte na dinggin ang Mandato ng Sambayanan: talikuran ang mga patakarang neoliberal ng denasyunalisasyon, pribatisasyon, deregulasyon, at liberalisasyon sa edukasyon.

Isang malaking hamon at hakbangin ng magiging bagong Pangulong Duterte ang ipatupad ang pangakong kagyat na sisimulan at ipagpapatuloy ang usapang pangkapayapaan sa National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP). Naniniwala ang aming sektor na ang pagpapatuloy ng Peace Talks ay magbibigay daan sa mas malalaki pang hakbangin at reporma sa ating lipunan sa pamumuno ni Pangulong Duterte tulad ng pagsasawalang-bisa sa Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement ( EDCA ) at mga di pantay na mga tratado sa imperyalistang Estados Unidos at iba pa.

Nananalig kami na papakinggan at mapagpasyang aaksyunan ng pamahalaan sa ilalim ni Pangulong Duterte ang sumusunod na **Agenda ng Mamamayan para sa Edukasyon** :

1) **Ibasura ang K To 12 ni Aquino!** Hindi libre, makadayuhan, walang kalidad at kahandaan ang K to 12 ng nagdaang rehimeng US-Aquino. Mapanlinlang ang pahayag ng DepED na libre ang Senior High School (SHS) dahil kakaunti pa lamang ang mga naipatayong pampublikong SHS para sa 60% mag-aaral habang ikinakagalit ng mga magulang ng 40% mag-aaral ang dagdag na bayarin sa pribadong paaralan dahil hindi masasaklaw ng 18,500 hangang 22,500 na halaga ng voucher sa SHS. Kabilang lamang ito sa mahabang listahan ng mga patakarang at programa ng reaksyunaryong pamahalaan na nagtataguyod ng edukasyong patuloy na mang-aalipin ng mamamayang Pilipino na nagtataguyod ng oryentasyong makadayuhan upang makalikha ng semi-skilled workers na aalipinin sa loob at labas ng bansa. Narapat na dinggin ang 7 nakabinbing kaso laban sa K to 12 dahil pagsisilbihan lamang nito ang interes ng mga dayuhan at lokal na kapitalista habang patuloy na pinahihirapan at pinagsasamantalahan ang mga mag-aaral, guro, magulang at sambayanan.

2) **I-angkop ang kurikulum sa pangangailangan ng mamamayan at sa pagtataguyod ng alternatibong kamalayan!** Kritikal na pag-aralan at suriin ang tunay na kalagayan at katangian ng ating lipunan: agrikultural na bansa, hindi industriyalisado at banga ng mapagsamantalang lokal at dayuhang interes.

Lumikha ng kurikulum na nakalapat batay sa pangangailangan ng mamamayan na tunay na huhubog ng mga mag-aaral na may matalas na isipan at tunay na maglilingkod sa bayan. Iwaksi ang elitista, kolonyal at represibong uri ng edukasyon na lalong bumabanat sa agwat mahirap at mayaman. Bigyan ng pagpapahalaga ang asignaturang Filipino at Kasaysayan at ibalik ang oryentasyong makabayan na sasalamain sa mga libro, asignatura at kurikulum.

3) ***Itigil ang pribatisasyon at komersyalisasyon ng edukasyon!*** Sumadsad ang bilang ng mga kabataang Pilipino na may akses sa edukasyon dahil sa programang Public-Private Partnership. Pinalalawak nito ang ganansya ng mga pribadong mga kumpanya sa pagsasamantala sa pamamagitan ng pagpasok sa mga serbisyong pangedukasyon tulad ng Voucher System sa SHS at Public Higher Education Reform (RPHER) na umaabandona sa mga SUCs. Nararapat talikuran ang mga programa at polisiyang ito na direktang naghahapag sa mga pampublikong paaralan at pamantasan upang pagsamantalahan at pakinabangan ng mga pribadong sektor. Sa halip, ipagtibay ang ganap na libreng edukasyon sa lahat ng antas sa pamamagitan ng pagbatay at pagpapayaman ng Saligang Batas ng Pilipinas ng 1987, Artikulo XIV, Seksyon 1 hanggang 5.

4) ***Itaas ang badyet sa edukasyon!*** Taasan ang alokasyon ng pamahalaan para sa edukasyon na hindi bababa sa 6% ng Gross Domestic Product (GDP) sang-ayon sa mungkahi ng UNESCO. Gawing pundasyon ng pagpapaunlad ng bansa ang pagbibigay ng sapat na pondo at prayoridad para matugunan ang mga pangangailangan at kakulangan sa mga paaralan, libro, guro, at pasilidad. Ipatupad ang tunay na kahulugan ng libreng edukasyong magtataguyod ng 'Zero Collection Policy' sa elementarya at sekundarya. Ibasura ang iskemang Socialized Tuition System (STS), Tuition and Other Fees Increase (TOFI) at maanumalyang miscellaneous fees na nagpapabigat sa balikat ng mga mag-aaral sa antas kolehiyo.

5) ***I-abante ang mga karapatan at kagalingan ng mga guro at kawani!*** Dinggin ang hinaing ng mga guro at kawani para sa sapat at nakabubuhay na sahod, sa kagyat ay itaas ng 25,000 para sa Teacher 1 at 16,000 naman para sa mga kawani. Gawing prayoridad ang regularisasyon ng mga kontraktwal. Nararapat ring maging magaan ang balikat ng mga guro sa pamamagitan ng pagbabasura ng pahirap na Results Based Performance Management System (RPMS), Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) at iba pang mga polisiya. Sa halip, mahigpit na ipatupad ang karapatan sa 6 na oras na pagtuturo, sapat na leave privileges, kaulukalang benepisyo at seguridad sa trabaho.

6) ***Ipasa ang Magna Carta for Private School Teachers and Employees!*** Nararapat dinggin ang karapatan ng mga pampribadong guro at kawani para sa pantay na karapatan katulad ng pampublikong sektor. Nararapat lumikha ng Magna Carta na magtatanggol at magbibigay ng seguridad para sa soyo-ekonomikal na karapatan ng mga pampribadong guro at kawani. Kailangang masolusyonan ang mababang sahod, mas laganap ang kontraktwalisasyon at malawakang pagsasamantala ng mga direktang employer na mga negosyanteng nagmamay-ari ng paaralan at mga administrador. Ipagtibay ang karapatan para sa seguridad sa trabaho, sapat na benepisyo, mas mataas na pensyon at karapatan sa pag-uunyon.

7) ***Itaguyod ang kapayapaan sa mga paaralan at komunidad!*** Kailangang irespeto ng pamahalaan ang naging inisyatiba ng mga katutubong Lumad sa pagpapatayo ng sariling paaralan para sa edukasyon ng kanilang mga anak at sa kolektibong pag-unlad ng komunidad. Nararapat igalang ang kapayapaan sa mga paaralan at komunidad at itigil ang pagtaboy, pamamaslang sa mga bata, guro at lider. Masisiguro ang kaligtasan at kapayapaan sa pamamagitan ng pagpapaalis ng mga presensyang

militar at paramilitar sa mga paaralan at komunidad. Nararapat ding itigil ang pagpapatupad ng DepED Memorandum No. 221 Series of 2013 na dahilan ng pagsasara ng mga IP schools. Pagbayarin at papagutin ang lahat ng sangkot sa malawakang pandarambong, pagmimina at karahasan na nagdudulot ng malawakang pagbabakwet ng mga katutubo.

8) ***Ipaglaban ang mga demokratikong karapatan sa paaralan!*** Irespeto ang karapatang mag-organisa at magpahayag ng mga estudyante, guro at kawani sa mga paaralan. Kaugnay nito, kailangang ipagbawal ang mga mapanligalig na panggigipit sa mga gawain, asembliya at gawaing pag-uunyon sa mga paaralan at unibersidad. Wakasan ang lahat ng porma ng pagsasasamantala, represyon at pamamaslang sa mga líder ng mga pangmasang organisasyon sa loob ng paaralan na siyang nagtataguyod ng mga batayang karapatan ng sektor ng edukasyon.

Ang kriminalidad at problema sa droga ay bunga lamang ng mas malalang 'kriminalidad ng pagpapabaya' ng mga nagdaang administrasyon na lumikha ng patong-patong na krisis ng karahasan, kahirapan, kagutuman at kawalan ng lupa at trabaho. Ang lahat ng ito ay bunga ng malakolonyal at malapyudal na sistemang panlipunan ng bayan na masasalamain sa makadayuhan, pasista, elitista at represibong sistema ng edukasyon. Kung kaya, hinahamon ng sambayanan ang pamahalaang Duterte na maging bahagi sa pagkilos ng mamamayan upang ugatin at suriin ang kalagayan at problema ng bansa; itaguyod ang makabayan, siyentipiko at makamasang sistema ng edukasyon na tunay na kumakalinga at nagsisilbi para sa karapatan at kagalingan ng mamamayan.

Sa partikular, narito ang mga karaingan ng sektor ng edukasyon na ipinanawagang matugunan sa unang isang daang araw ni President-Elect Rodrigo Duterte sa katungkulan:

1. Ibasura ang K to 12 ng rehimeng Aquino.
2. Maglaan ng hindi bababa sa 6% ng Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ng bansa o 20% ng National Budget sa edukasyon.
3. Magpatupad ng Php 25,000 umento sa sahod ng mga guro at Php 16,000 para sa mga kawani ng edukasyon sa pamamagitan ng isang Executive Order.
4. Pag-aralan at i-rebisa ang mga Budget Circulars ng Department of Budget and Management na sumasalungat sa mga probisyon ng Magna Carta of Public School Teachers at naglilimita sa mga benepisyo ng mga guro gaya ng mga sumusunod:
  - a. National Budget Circular No. 514: Guidelines on the Grant of Special Hardship Allowance
  - b. Budget Circular No. 2005-4: Rules and Regulations on the Grant of Hazard Duty Pay
  - c. Budget Circular No. 2014-2: Guidelines on the Grant of Collective Negotiation Agreement (CNA) Incentive for FY 2014
  - d. Civil Service Commission and Department of Budget and Management Joint Circular No. 2-97: Amendatory Rules and Regulations Governing the Monetization of Leave Credits of Government Officials and Employees
  - e. National Budget Circular No. 531: Revised Guidelines on the Grant of Step Increments for Specializing in Teaching Science and/or Mathematics

f. Joint Circular No. 1, s.2012 (CSC-DBM): Rules and Regulations on the Grant of Step Increment/s Due to Meritorious Performance and Step Increment Due to Length of Service.

g. Memorandum Circular No.2016-1 Guidelines for the Grant of the Performance-Based Bonus for Fiscal Year 2016 under Executive Order (EO) No. 80 and EO No. 201

5. Ibasura ang Executive Order 80 na syang nagsisilbing ligal na batayan sa pagpapatupad ng Performance-Based Bonus sa mga ahensya ng pamahalaan. Sa ilalim ng nasabing polisiya, ang mga kawani ng pamahalaan ay tinitipid sa benepisyo at pinipiga ng husto sa trabaho.

6. Ibasura ang Department of Education Memorandum No. 221 series of 2013 na nagbibigay pahintulot sa mga miembro ng Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) at mga kaugnay na units nito na maglunsad ng mga military activities sa mga paaralan.

7. Suportahan at kilalanin ang mga paaralang naitayo ng mga Lumad at mga katutubo na direktang tumugon at rumirespeto sa karapatan ng mga Lumad at katutubo na magpasya para sa kanilang sarili. Sa kagyat, ito ay nangangailangan ng agarang pagpapaalis ng mga militar at paramilitar at pagpapatigil sa militarisasyon sa mga komunidad ng mga Lumad, katutubo at mga magsasaka.

8. Wakasan ang matagal nang suliranin ng kontraktwalisasyon sa sektor ng edukasyon lalo na sa mga pribadong paaralan, mga kolehiyo at unibersidad.

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## **Adyenda ng Kawani sa Pamahalaan**

Nakasakay sa hangarin ng mamamayang Pilipino para tunay na pagbabago, si President-elect Rodrigo Roa Duterte ay uupo bilang ika-16 na Pangulo sa June 30, 2016. Sinasabing boto ng protesta ito dahil ang kandidato ni Pangulong Aquino na si Mar Roxas ay naiwan sa balota kahit na ginamit ni Aquino ang buong makinarya ng gobyerno upang itulak ang kandidatura nito.

Di nawala sa isipan ng mamamayan ang panawagan sa pagbabago. Bagamat may kasaganahan sa ekonomiya ayong sa gobyerno, ang iilan lamang ang nakikinabang habang ang nakakarami ay tuloy na naghihirap. Ang kampanya laban sa kurapsyon at katiwalian ay itinuon lamang sa kalaban sa pulitika ni Aquino ngunit ipinagliban sa mga kasapakat nito. Kung kaya't ang pangako ng "kung walang korap, walang mahirap" ay nawalan ng saysay sa kamalayan ng Pilipino.

May mga ilang positibong panawagan si Duterte patungkol sa mamamayan at manggagawa, habang may ilang mga patakaran na ipagpapatuloy naman ang neo-liberal na adyenda na nagdulot ng konsentra-syon ng yaman sa dayuhan at lokal na kapitalista. Positibo ang paghirang sa mga maka-kaliwa at progresi-bong lider bilang maging bahagi ng gabinete ngunit mas marami pa rin ang mga dating politiko at kilalang maka-kanang tendensya. May ilang puna sa rekord ni Duterte sa paglabag sa karapatang pantao para supilin ang kriminalidad at problema sa droga ngunit tinignan na positibo ang kapayapaan at kaayusan sa Davao City mula ng siya ay naging Mayor. Positibo rin ang patugon sa usapang pangkapayapaan upang sagutin ang ugat ng tunggalian.

Tungkulin nating kawani ang manggagawa, kung gayon, na itulak ang positibong tendensya ni Duterte habang pinupuna sa konstruktibong paraan ang mga negatibong aspeto habang nasa panahon ng pagbu-buo ng mga programa para sa gobyerno.

Dahilan kung bakit inihahapag ang mga sumusunod na kahingian ng mga kawani at manggagawa sa pamahalaan:

### **1. *Ipaglaban at Makamit ang Pambansang Minimum Wage na P16,000 para sa mga Kawani (short-term)***

Sa ilalim ng Pangulong Aquino, hanggang sa kahuli-hulihang panahon nito sa pwesto, ay walang pagkilala sa pangangailangan ng mga kawani at manggagawa sa nakabubuhay na sweldo. Ang balangkas ng pagbago sa sahod sa ilalim ng Executive Order 201 (para sa mga kawani sa pambansa at lokal na pamahalaan, state universities at colleges, sundalo at pulis) at EO 203 (para sa mga government-owned and/or –controlled corporations/government financial institutions o GOCCs/GFIs) na hinabol ni Aquino bago mag-eleksyon ay pagpako sa mababang halaga ang sweldo ng maliliit na kawani ngunit pagbibigay ng malaking biyaya sa matataas na opisyal ng gobyerno. Sa halip na ayuda sa maliliit na kawani para maka-agapay sa araw-araw na gastusin, ang dalawang EO ay paggapos sa kahirapan tulad ng kapwa nating manggagawa sa pribadong sektor. Lalong lumaki ang paggitan ng sweldo ng maliliit na kawani at matataas na opisyal. Para sa maliit na kawani tataas lamang ng halos P23.50 kada araw ang sweldo ngunit sa mataas na opisyal tulad ng Pangulo ay tataas ng P3,179 kada araw! Mas malaki pa ang sahod ng pinakamataas na opisyal sa mga GOCCs/GFIs na maaring umabot sa P1, 085,699 kada buwan o P49,350 kada araw!

Muling pintaunayan pa ni Aquino ang kontra-manggagawang patakaran niya nang di niya inaprubahan kamakailan lamang ang panukalang batas na magtataas sana sa sahod ng mga nurse sa gobyerno.

Kaya nananatiling makatuwiran at kagyat ang kahingian natin para sa P16,000 buwanang pambansang minimum na sweldo o national minimum wage (NMW). Sa kagyat, kahingian natin sa papasok na Pangulong Duterte na ibasura o ipawalang bisa ang EO 201 at 203 at maglabas ng bagong kautusan (EO) o gawing prayoridad ang bagong panukalang batas na nagtatakda ng P16, 000NMW. Kailangan rin magtiyak ng sapat na pondo para saklawan ang lahat ng sektor publiko kasama ang mga kawani sa pambansa at lokal na pamahalaan, GOCCS/GFIs, SUCs, maliit na sundalo at pulis.

## **2. Pagbasura ng Patakarang Kontraktwalisasyon at Paglaban para sa Regularisasyon**

Hindi maitatangi ang paglobo ng mga kontraktwal sa publiko sektor. Sila ang mga contract of services, job-orders, memorandum of agreement workers, emergency hires, kontraktwal, kaswal at sari-sari pang katawagan. Iba-iba man ang katawagan, para-pareho silang hindi permanente, wala o maliit ang benepisyo at walang karapatang mag-unyon. Para sa Civil Service Commission, DBM at iba pang ahensya nagpapatupad ng patakarang ito, walang “employee-employer relationship” ang umiiral sa paggitan ng mga kawaning ito sa ahensyang kanilang pinaglilingkuran. Sa maraming ahensya ng gobyerno ay malaking porsyento ng kawani ay mga kontraktwal tulad sa DSWD, MMDA, DPWH, at iba pa. Paglabag ito sa karapatan ng manggagawa upang baratin ang sahod at benepisyo at buwagin ang unyon.

Sa kagyat at paghawak sa pangako ni Pangulong Duterte na ititigil niya ang kontraktwalisasyon, kahingian nating ang mga sumusunod:

- a. Pansamantalang ipagpatuloy na walang hangganan ang serbisyo ng mga kontraktwal na matatapos na sa ika-30 ng Hunyo
- b. Maglabas ng kautusan o batas na gagawing regular ang mga kasalukuyang kawaning kontraktwal lalo na ang maraming matatagal na sa serbisyo
- c. Sa paglaon, ipagbawal ang patakarang kontraktwalisasyon sa lahat ng anyo nito

## **3. Pagbawas ng Buwis sa Indibidwal na Income Tax (short-term)**

Nagtagumpay tayo nuong 2015 na makamit ang pagbawas ng kaunting buwis sa benepisyo pero patuloy ang bigat ng buwis na ipinapataw sa mga kawani at manggagawang Pilipino na isa na sa pinakamalaki sa bahaging ito ng daigdig. Sa patuloy na militanteng sama-samang pagkilos ng mga kawani ay bumukas ang ilang mambabatas na harapin ang isyung ito ngunit madaling sinagkaan ni Pangulong Aquino, dahilan ng pagsasantabi ng panukalang batas sa Kamara.

Ipagpapatuloy ang laban upang ibaba ang buwis sa sweldo ng mga kawani at manggagawa na nilalalamang ng panukalang batas na inihapag ni Cong. Neri Colmenares ng Bayan Muna at iba pang progresibong partylist.

## **4. Ipaglaban ang Karapatan sa Collective Negotiations Agreement (short-term)**

Sa ilalim ng adminstrayon ni Aquino, nilabag ang karapatan ng kawani na pumaloob sa sama-samang pakikipatawarano CNA sa arbitraryong paglagay ng hangganan o “cap” ang CNA incentives at ibang benepisyo. Nakabinbin sa Korte Suprema mula pa nuong 2012 ang isinampang petisyon ng COURAGE para ideklarang labag sa batas ang mga atas ni Kalihim Abad ng DBM.

Isusulong nating ang laban upang makamit ang mas malaking mga karapatan at benepisyo sa CNA kasama ang pagbabasura ng restriksyon sa CNA incentives.

#### **5. *Pagbabasura sa Disallowance at Refund (short-term)***

Hindi lamang ipinako sa mababa ang sweldo sa ilalim ni Aquino, pinatigil at binabawi pa nito ang mga alwan na ipinaglaban ng mga kawani para punan ang kapos-na-kapos na sweldo. Pinalala nito ang paghihirap ng mga kawani at pibnarusahan pa ang mga kawani na nagretiro matapos na ibigay nila ang pinaka-produktibong mga taon ng kanilang buhay bilang empleyado ng gobyerno.

Layunin natin na ibasura ang mga utos ng disallowance at refund na inilabas ng mga ahensya tulad ng COA at DBM at ibalik ang mga benepsiyong binawi.

#### **6. *Paglaban sa Malawakang Tanggalaan (short-term)***

Sa tabing ng mga mapanlinlang na mga katawagang “rationalization”, “reorganization”, “streamlining”, “merger” at iba pa, pinasahol pa ang patakaran ng malawakang tanggalaan. Libo-libong mga kawani ang naging biktima ng tanggalaan bunga ng patakarang ito. Pinaigting ni Pangulong Aquino ang malawakang tanggalaan sa pamamagitan ng pagpapatuloy ng “rationalization” na sinimulan ng administrasyon ni Pangulong Arroyo, muling pagsalang sa reorganisasyon sa mga ahensya at sa paglikha ng Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG) na may kapangyarihang magrekomenda ng abolisyon, pribatisasyon, at iba pa. Patuloy ang mga “prayoridad” na panukalang batas para sa “downsizing” at pribatisasyon.

Tuloy-tuloy nating lalabanan ang patakarang malawakang tanggalaan na nasa balangkas ng pagtanggol sa trabaho at sa tungkulin ng gobyerno na tugunan ang serbisyong panlipunan.

#### **7. *Paglaban sa Pribatisasyon at/o“Public-Private Partnership” (medium-term)***

Samantalang lantad na at kinamumuhian ng sambayanang Pilipino ang pribatisasyon, ito ay pilit na ipinagpatuloy ni Aquino para itaguyod ang interes ng dayuhan at lokal na monopolyo. Di natugunan ang pangakong pribatisasyon ang pagiging episyente at epektibo ng serbisyo at sa halip lalong naging mahal ang mga singilin bunga ng pagbago ng oryentasyon nito mula sa serbisyo ay ginawang negosyo. Nananatiling nasa sangkalan ng pagsasapribado o gawing PPP ang mga ahensya ng pagkain, pabahay, water districts, transportasyon, ospital at iba pa na dapat sana ay daluyan ng mura o libreng serbisyong panlipunan para sa sambayanan. Nagdulot rin ang pribatisasyon ng malawakang tanggalaan.

Nananatiling tungkulin nating ilantad at labanan ang patakarang pribatisasyon at ibalik sa kontrol ng mamamayan ang mga nasapribadong ahensya.

#### **8. *Paglaban sa Mapanlilang na Performance Based Incentive System at Strategic Performance Management System (short-term)***

Sa halip na kilalalanin ang karapatan sa kolektibong pakikipagtawaran at pag-uunyon, ginamit ang mapanlinlang na performance-based bonus (PBB) sa ilalim ng PBIS at SPMS para durugin ang pagkakaisa at pagsama-sama ng mga kawani. Ipinalit ang pagpapahalaga sa indibidwal na performance, paglalamangan at suhetibong pamantayan . Hindi kinilala na ang produktibidad ay mula sa samasamang lakas paggawa at hindi mula sa iilang mga indibidwal.

Dapat ibasura ang sistemang ito at unahin ang pagtaas ng sahod para mailapit sa nakabubuhay na

antas para magampanan ng kawani ang kanyang tungkulin. Anumang benepisyo na nakabatay sa performance ay dapat bigyang diin ang kolektibong paggampan sa halip na indibidwal.

**9. *Paglantad at Paglaban sa Katiwalian at Kurapsyon (short-term)***

Pandarambong sa kaban ng sambayanan ang paulit-ulit na naganap sa mga nakaraang rehimen, lalo na sa panahon ni Marcos hanggang kay Aquino. Ginamit ng makapangyarihan ang poder at ginawang maruming negosyo upang lalo pang magpayaman habang ipinasan sa taong-bayan ang lumolobong dayuhan at lokal na utang bunga nito.

Tungkulin ng kawani kasama ang sambayanan na ilantad at labanan ang kurapsyon at katiwalian at panagutin ang mga magnanakaw at maisauli ang ninakawsa kaban ng bayan para mapaunlad ang serbisyong panlipunan. Dapat imbestigahan at panagutin ang mga nakaraang rehimen, kasama si Aquino at mga tauhan nito sa kasalanan sa bayan.

**10. *Pagbigong sa pampulitika at pang-unyong panunupil (short-term)***

Ang mga atake sa unyonista at aktibista sa pamamagitan ng extra-judicial killings, pagkulong sa pamamagitan ng gawa-gawang kaso, harassment, paniniktik, illegal suspension at dismissal, re-assignment at iba pa ay lalong isinagawa sa ilalim ni Aquino. Layunin nito na busalan at supilin ang mamamayan sa gitna ng tumitinding kahirapan at lumalalang katiwalian. Sa ilalim ni Aquino, nadagd-ag sa listahan ng pinaslang si Carlo Rodriguez, pangulo ng unyon sa Calamba Water district at ikinulong naman sa Camarines Norte si Randy Vegas at Raul Camposano, dalawang matagal nang organisador ng COURAGE, bunga ng pekeng kasong NPA daw sila. Kasama rin dito si Rene Boy Abiva (DSWD MOA-hired) at Emmanuel Mulawan (CDO Water District) na nakakulong sa Ifugao at Cavite.

Sinusuhayan ang patakaran ng direktang panunupil ng pag-eenganyo, pagtataguyod ng mga dilawan o oportunistang mga lider at organisasyon sa hanay ng mga kawani. Suriin ang kanilang record sa paninindigan at praktika at malalantad ang mahabang listahan ng papel ng mga ito sa pagpapatibay ng mga patakarang kontr-kawani.

Dapat biguin ang panunupil sa tuloy-tuloy na paglantad ng patakarang ito na mahigpit na naka-ugnay sa kontra-insurhensya programang pinatupad ni Aquino sa pagsunod sa dikta ng US. Katarungan ang panawagan para kay Carlo Rodriguez. Palayain sa kagyat sina Randy at Raul at iba pang bilanggong pulitikal.

**11. *Pagiit sa Reporma sa Pamamahala at mga Benepisyong ng GSIS, PHIC, PAGIBIG at iba pang Pondo ng Manggagawa (short-term)***

Sa liit ng sahod, may maitutulong sana ang benepisyong mula sa mga pondo ng manggagawa sa ilalim ng GSIS, Philhealth, PAGIBIG, ECC, SSS at iba pa. Subalit sa matagal na panahon, ginamit ang kabang ito para pakinabangan in g manggagawa kundi ng mga tiwaling opisyal.

Igiit ang reporma sa mga pondo ng manggagawa upang maging kapaki-pakinabang sa mga manggagawa, imbestigahan at litisin ang mga mandarambong ng pondo at mga maling paggamit nito, at tiyakin na may tunay na kinatawan mula sa manggagawa sa mga governing boards ng mga ito.

**12. *Pag-sulong ng tunay na pagbabago tungo sa pambansa demokratrikong adyenda ng mamamayan – tunay na repormang agraryo, pambansang industriyalisasyon, pambansang soberanya laban***



***sa panghihimasok ng mga dayuhan US at Tsina. Kaakibat ang pasulong ng usapang pangkayapaan sa paggitan ng gobyerno ng Pilipinas at CPP-NPA-NDF at ng MILF/MNLF. (medium and long-term)***

Hindi makakaron ng tunay na pagbabago hangga't di nakakawala in g ly bayan sa pandarabong at paghahari ng dahuyang monopolyo o imperyalismo, burukratang kapitalismo at pyudalismo. Dapat ipalit dito ang pambansa demokratikong adyenda na tunay na repormang agraryo upang ipamahagi ang yaman mula sa monopolyo ng panginoong maylupa, pambansang industriyalisasyon na nakabatay sa pangangailang ng mamamayan at in g dayuhan, demokratikong pamamahala sa halip na paghahari ng iilan, at tunay na pambansang kalayaan at soberanya mula sa panghihimasok ng US, Tsina at ibang imperyalistang dayuhan.

Tunay na paglilingkod sa sambayanan ang hangarin ng mulat at nakikibakang kawani at manggagawa sa sektor publiko. At hangga't di natutugunan ang batayang usapin ng kahirapan at kawalan ng katarungan, dahilan kung bakit may armadong at di-armadong pakikibaka, di magkaron ng tunay na kaunlaran at serbisyong panlipunan. Isulong at makiisa sa panawagan para sa tunay na pagbabago at usapang pangkayapaan na tutugon sa ugat ng tunggalian. Ang usapang ito ay pakikinabangan ng lahat ng mamamayan at hindi lamang ng nagtutungali pwersa dahil layunin nitong iresolba ang usapin sa panlipunan, pang-ekonomiya, at pang-kulturang mga reporma liban pa sa ibang batayang usapin.

/eof

## **The People's Environmental Agenda to the Duterte Administration**

Prepared by the Kalikasan People's Network for the Environment  
and the Center for Environmental Concerns – Philippines  
for the National People's Summit  
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Filipino environmental advocates see much hope for meaningful social change in the incoming administration of President-elect Rodrigo Duterte. With 16 million protest votes mandating his presidency for his consistent denunciation of the failed programs and policies of the previous Aquino administration, there is much expectation from Duterte's promise that "change is coming."

President Duterte has expressed positive pronouncements and actions for the environment during the campaign period and the current transition period towards his inauguration. This was also evident in his track record in addressing various environmental concerns during his long tenure as the mayor of Davao City, including implementing a ban on aerial spraying, mining, and Styrofoam use, as well as instituting a garbage segregation policy.

Duterte has also thrown his support to the struggles of the indigenous Lumad people against the militarization of their ancestral domains. He also has a rich experience in responding to the worsening typhoon disasters exacerbated by climate change. He also expressed opposition to other forms of environmentally destructive projects, such as coal-fired power plants and agri-industrial plantations.

Even with much potential, Duterte's plans still has a gap in presenting a comprehensive program of action on environmental protection, with only broad strokes on disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and regulations on genetically modified organisms, among others. But the recent unprecedented steps he has taken demonstrate an opportunity to constructively engage the new administration towards advancing our interests and aspirations for the people and the environment.

Duterte has granted cabinet positions to progressive leaders as in the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). He has also declared his administration's intent to fast-track peace negotiations with the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) to immediately discuss social and economic reforms, including environmental concerns.

With this opportunity, we, environmental advocates, hereby present our calls and demands to the incoming administration:

### **Our Immediate Calls**

The Kalikasan People's Network for the Environment (Kalikasan PNE) and the Center for Environmental Concerns – Philippines (CEC-Phils), together with 26 other national and local environmental cause-oriented organizations under the newly formed Eco-Challenge for Change Coalition, have adopted 16 immediate demands that the Duterte administration can begin implementing during the first 100 days of his administration:

1. Order the stoppage of large-scale, illegal and destructive mining in environmentally critical and agricultural areas; immediately suspend all erring mining companies; indemnify victims affected by mining projects; and rescind the Executive Order 79 of the Aquino administration that 'harmonized' all relevant policies to the mining liberalization thrust of the Mining Act of 1995;

2. Take action on outstanding toxics issues by banning chemical aerial spraying nationwide; return the Canadian toxic waste illegally dumped into the Philippines; immediately ratifying the Basel Ban Amendment and Minamata Convention on Mercury; and formulate a national policy on electronic waste;

3. Ensure food security and biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable agriculture production practices over conventional chemical farming; towards this end, ban the propagation of genetically-modified organisms (GMOs) in Philippine farms including their use as feeds and processing for food; impose a moratorium on the establishment and expansion of agri-industrial plantations that encourages mono-crop farming and competes with sustainable production for food security; impose a moratorium on conversion of agricultural lands and coastal areas for tourism; and, the crafting of a genuinely re-distributive land reform program;

4. In the context of our recent ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, impose a moratorium on the new construction and expansion of coal-fired power plants; cancel the 25 approved coal power projects in the pipeline; and initiate a national energy policy review, including the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA), the Renewable Energy Act, and the Philippine Energy Plan, among others, towards a just renewable energy pathway;

5. Hold accountable government officials involved in the criminal neglect and corruption of recent typhoon, particularly, Super Typhoon Yolanda, and El Niño victims; fast-track the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) investigation on the country's top climate polluters for human rights violations resulting from catastrophic impacts of climate change; deliver immediate, sufficient and appropriate recovery assistance to the victims; and lay down and implement a disaster risk management plan on the incoming La Niña phenomenon;

6. Fast-track rehabilitation programs for the Super Typhoon Yolanda-affected areas and communities, and ensure to include livelihood concerns in housing and relocation programs;

7. Impose a 10-year moratorium on reclamation projects, particularly, the outstanding proposals for the Laguna Lake Expressway Dike Project (LLEDP), Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Eco-Tourism Area (LPPCHEA) and other Manila Bay reclamation projects, Cebu reclamation projects, and the Leyte Tide Embankment project; and a thorough review of the national policy on reclamation prior to a rigorous, participatory, transparent, independent, scientific and legal assessment of the ecological, climate change, health, and socio-economic impacts of reclamation projects;

8. Ensure the formation of the Department of Fisheries with a clear mandate on pro-people and pro-environment utilization of our fishery resources and much support to our fisherfolk communities and sector;

9. Rescind the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) and stop joint military operations especially in sensitive ecosystems such as Oyster Bay in Palawan and Carabao Island in Cavite; and demand the much-needed just compensation from the US government on the damages done to the Tubbataha Reef;

10. Investigate the land-grabbing and corruption issues in the 5.9 billion peso-reforestation program such as the National Greening Program (NGP) of DENR, and prosecute all involved high government officials;

11. Enforce the implementation of the logging ban especially vis-à-vis rampant large-scale and corporate legal and illegal logging operations, and review current and proposed forestry policies;

12. Immediately jail and prosecute suspects in killings of environmental activists, particularly the cases of the Dr. Gerry Ortega assassination, Kananga Three massacre, the Lianga killings, the murder of Engr. Delle Salvador, and the Kidapawan carnage; Release and drop all charges against illegally detained and charged environmental activists; and enact the Anti-SLAPP Act of 2010;

13. Hold previous government leaders such as outgoing DENR secretary Ramon Paje and President Noynoy Aquino accountable for their various environmental crimes;

14. Appoint progressive environmental leaders that will advance agenda for meaningful change within the Duterte administration;

15. Resume peace talks with rebel groups and prioritize discussion on the joint management of our remaining natural resources and the protection of our environment; and

16. Initiate a comprehensive review of current and proposed environmental legislations on key issues such as mining, agriculture, fisheries, energy, forestry, reclamation, toxics, pollution, climate change, disasters, and foreign militarism, among others.

### **Our Medium-Term Demands**

During the elections, the Envi-Vote Alliance, a coalition of environmental advocates united to pursue an environmental agenda for the voters and for the political candidates vying for elective positions, came out with the People's Environmental Agenda, today dubbed as the 'Green Vote', which contained positions and demands on the most pressing issues affecting the Philippine environment.

From its core demands, we have developed the following 14 medium-term demands that the Duterte administration can implement within three to five years of his presidency:

1. Scrap the Mining Act of 1995, and impose a 50-year moratorium on large-scale mining projects; enact a new mining policy such as the People's Mining Bill, which will ensure the wise utilization of our mineral resources and the safeguarding of our environment and communities;

2. Ensure a ban on large-scale, commercial logging until sufficient rainforest cover for the country has been recovered; immediately cancel all commercial logging permits such as Integrated Forest Management Agreements (IFMA); and review existing and proposed forestry policies towards the passage of a progressive forest management law;

3. Junk the legislation of the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA), which allows the importation and junking of toxic and hazardous wastes; and reject other impending unjust free-trade agreements that promote the plunder of natural resources and pollution of environment, such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) and its requisite economic charter change;

4. Institute an eco-labeling program on consumer products, particularly, those that use GMOs; craft a robust regulatory regime on GMOs where these technologies can be proven safe and healthy; and

impose a moratorium on the introduction and stop the commercialization of genetically-modified food and agricultural crops until the adoption of sufficient regulations;

5. Stop land-use conversion projects that lead to land grabbing and ecosystem destruction such as the Biofuel Act of 2007, which promotes the establishment of massive biofuel plantations and production in the country, and the National Reclamation Plan; and review other proposed laws on land-use to uphold the integrity of our agricultural, coastal, and other critical ecosystems;

6. Implement a genuine land reform law that will re-distribute lands and provide agricultural support to the landless and small-scale farmers; and will be the basis of national industrialization;

7. Protect our riverine ecosystems by formulating a national master plan for rehabilitation of biologically dead rivers; and cancel proposed constructions of mega dam projects that also encroach on and destroy forests and agricultural lands;

8. Junk the Amended Fisheries Code for its promotion of dismantling small and medium fisheries in favor of highly extractive foreign large-scale fishing corporations;

9. Legislate and enforce policies that will genuinely address the crisis of climate change by ensuring sufficient aid and reparations, community-based disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and social justice and human rights for climate refugees such as the survivors of Typhoon Yolanda and Lando, and victims of the recent El Niño;

10. Repeal EPIRA, which promotes private monopoly and dismantles state regulation on the energy industry, and craft a Philippine Energy Plan framed on a just energy pathway that promotes people-controlled indigenous and renewable energy projects;

11. Launch a national information drive to promote community-managed waste segregation, composting and recycling, gradually decommission existing open-dumpsites, upgrade, expand and develop a national sewage system; ban the use of styrofoam and plastic utensils in fast-food chains; and pass the amended toxics control act that will ensure that private corporations will be held liable and responsible for the management of their industrial and toxic wastes, including transboundary waste;

12. Cancel militarization policies such as Oplan Bayanihan, Investment Defense Forces, and Executive Order 546 permitting companies to create paramilitary groups, which inextricably linked to protect extractive and pollutive industries;

13. Repeal various onerous foreign military agreements such as the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA), Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT), and the Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA), for causing various pollution incidents such as the dumping of toxic wastes and the destruction of coral reef systems in the area of operations of their military exercises;

14. Sign peace agreements with the different rebel groups with specific programs of action on environmental protection and natural resource management, such as in the talks on the Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms with the NDFP. ###



Health Alliance for Democracy

## **The People's Health Agenda: A Demand for a Free, Comprehensive and Progressive Healthcare Founded on Equity, Social Justice, and People's Rights**

The people's aspirations have remained the same even under the worsening socio-economic and political crises. The right to health, often manifested as access to fundamental services and health equity, must still be fully realized. The people's overall well-being and democratic rights must be the primary considerations in the social determination of health, anchored on genuine agrarian reform, national industrialization, and sustainable development.

### **1. *Provide free, comprehensive and progressive health care services for the citizenry***

a. **Develop and strengthen public health care system** anchored on community-based approach to health care from the barangay, town/city, province, district, and region.

- Give priority to delivery of health care services and medicine to the impoverished sick, aged, disabled, women and children.
- Put emphasis on disease prevention and promotion of general health, wellness and sanitation through the following major mass health campaigns on health education, nutrition, immunization and environmental sanitation.
- Upgrade and rehabilitate existing primary, secondary and tertiary hospitals especially in far-flung areas using public funds.
  - Build and operationalize 25,000 barangay health stations (BHS) in addition to the existing 17,000 existing barangay health stations.
  - Sin tax collections should be added to the budget for medicines, supplies and equipment of the 72 DOH hospitals
  - Develop, strengthen, broaden the services provided by the tertiary and specialty hospitals such as: Philippine General Hospital (PGH), Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM), Lung Center of the Philippines, Phil. Heart Center, National Kidney Institute, Philippine Children's Medical Center, Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital and others

b. Provide effective and efficient program aimed to eliminate Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dengue, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases as well as chronic non communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases and diabetes) and emerging global diseases.

c. Provide free/affordable, safe and accessible medicines and basic health services for all. Set up health centers for every barangay with adequate medical personnel and essential medicines, hospital for every town and general hospital for every district.

d. Provide comprehensive health services to communities affected by disasters.

### **2. *Stop privatization and other anti-people, anti-health worker policies.***

- Stop privatization of health in various forms – corporatization, Public-Private Partnership, user fees
- Stop policies, programs and projects that are hazardous and inappropriate to the needs of the Filipino people, like mining and coal
- Stop the labor export policy and brain-drain of health professionals
- Scrap the Salary Standardization Law (SSL) and wage rationalization law
- Scrap the “no home birthing policy”
- Scrap Executive Order 102 on Streamlining and Rationalization plan

3. ***Renationalize devolved health services.***

4. ***Provide an adequate health budget that is commensurate to the needs of Filipinos.*** Allocate at least 5% of the gross Domestic Product (GDP) for health in the national government budget.

- Prioritize budget for direct public health services including the provision of free essential medicines and free basic services.
- Allocate funds to direct public health services instead of allocating huge funds to Philhealth or insurance. PhilHealth is a form of user-fee, making people pay for services.

5. ***Establish a clear health human resource development plan.*** Ensure equitable distribution of health personnel, resources and funds throughout the archipelago prioritizing unreached and underserved areas.

- **Develop and train health human resources based on the health needs of the Filipino people.** Stop commercialization of the medical, nursing and allied medical education. Instill a nationalist and service orientation.
- **Ensure an adequate number of health personnel in the healthcare system** to approximate the ideal patient-to-health personnel ratio
  - Fill up 22,220 unfilled plantilla positions and create more plantilla positions for public health care personnel
  - Additional position of 3,268 public health doctors (2 doctors per town) in 1,634 towns and cities;
  - Creation of 42,026 plantilla position for nurses (1 per barangay)
  - Additional 42,026 midwives (1 per barangay)
  - Additional dentists (2 per town)
  - Additional sanitary inspectors (1 per town)
- **Provide health services to school children by creating a plantilla positions for physicians, nurses and dentists in schools.**
- **End the practice of contractualization and job-order employment Regularize all contractuels.**
- **Promote and uphold the interest and welfare of health professionals and health workers.**
  - Provide adequate remuneration to health workers in both public and private sector

- Increase the basic salary of health personnel (P 16,000 minimum wage for health workers, P25,000 entry level for nurses, and P50,000 entry level for doctors)
- Provide the benefits under the Magna Carta of Health Workers. Allocate at least P8 B for the benefits for all health workers under DOH and Local Government Units
- Promote viable personal and career development
- Uphold and protect the rights of all health workers, including the right to unionize, the right to enter into collective bargaining negotiations, and the right to strike
- Protect all health workers, including those from NGOs and POs, especially those working in areas of conflict, and uphold their right to serve.

**6. Nationalize and build the pharmaceutical industry so as to provide safe, accessible, affordable, essential and effective medicine.**

- Regulate operations of transnational pharmaceutical companies, including price control and marketing and dumping of unsafe and inessential health products and equipment.
- Prioritize, fund and conduct our own independent health research projects that are beneficial to the Filipinos - herbal medicines and other traditional practices, development of vaccines, food technology and other appropriate technologies.
- Regulate prices of medicines, remove the value added tax (VAT) in medicines.

**7. Stop all corruption practices and human rights violations.**

- Prosecute those involved in the Disbursement Acceleration Program or DAP/PDAF scams
- Prosecute human rights violators and indemnify victims of Human Rights violations
- Investigate responsible person involved in P16 million unspent funds for the repair of Fabella hospital and other questionable contracts.

**8. Address the socio-economic and political factors affecting health such as foreign dominance in the country's economy, landlessness, lack of jobs, low wages, lack of food security and housing and other social services.**

- Provide jobs and living wages
- Implement genuine agrarian reform and ensure food security
- Ensure adequate shelter/housing for the urban poor
- Ensure adequate and appropriate social services
- Rescind treaties and agreements that pose threats to sovereignty and people's health - Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA), Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA), World Trade Organization or WTO Agreements, TPPA and other free-trade agreements. ###

June 24, 2016





## **POWER's Energy Agenda**

Prepared by AGHAM-Advocates of Science and Technology for the People

Presented in the Pre-National People's Summit

June 21, 2016

The Philippine power industry is in crisis. The spiraling cost of electricity rate, unstable supply of electricity causing massive brownouts, government's onerous contract deals that left National Power Corporation heavily in debt, re-concentration of the ownership of the power generation, transmission and distribution, are the end results of the privatization of the power industry. And this has held hostage the capacity of the country to industrialize for national development.

The power crisis can be tied to the failures of the current power industry framework as enshrined in the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA). Fifteen years of EPIRA's restructuring along the lines of privatization and deregulation has practically delivered the entire power industry to the hands of the private sector, with government unable to decisively and strategically develop the power industry. In the process, it has lost its ability to protect the consumers or direct the nation's long-term industrial growth.

With the coming of the new administration, we call upon President-elect Duterte to heed the calls and demand of the people by adopting the POWER's (People Opposed to Warrantless Electricity Rates) Energy Agenda to ensure the consumers of an accessible, affordable, efficient, reliable, environmentally safe, and sustainable power industry geared towards genuine national industrialization.

We call upon the new administration to reverse the deregulation of the power industry and return control of the power sector to government. It is the government who must run the power plants and infrastructures and regulate the generation, distribution and transmission functions that will ensure efficient power utility services.

The drafted Energy Agenda is grounded in the common aspirations of the people to make electricity a basic public service that can be immediately implemented by the new administration in its first 100 days of the presidency and the intermediate demands fulfill the mandate of the state in ensuring energy security that will suffice the people's needs and as key to the national development and progress of the country. It bears the following calls and demands:

1. Remove all VAT imposed on the generation, transmission and distribution services and the franchise grantees of electric utilities.
2. Review the electricity tariff to transpire a reasonable and just cost of electricity for the consumers.
3. Cancel pass through costs such as the Generation Rate Adjustment Mechanism, Automatic Adjustment of Generation Rates and System Loss Rates, Incremental Currency Exchange Rate Adjustment,

System Loss Charge to unburden the consumers from the unjust charges that originate from the unbundling of rates in the payment of electricity.

4. Ensure government control and national sovereignty over our power industry. Take over the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines to recover the 40% stake of the State Grid of China control in its operation and management.
5. Stop the privatization of the remaining power assets of the government such as the 32-MW power barge 104 in Davao, the contracted output with Unified Leyte Geothermal Power Plants in Leyte, the contracted capacity of the 210-MW Steag State Power Inc. coal-fired power plant in Misamis Oriental, the contracted capacity of the 140-MW Casecnan Multi Purpose Hydropower plant in Nueva Ecija, the contracted capacity of the 728-MW Caliraya-Botocan-Kalayaan (CBK) hydropower plant in Laguna and the 982-MW Agus-Pulangi hydropower plants in Mindanao.
6. Protect and strengthen Electric Cooperatives against profit-oriented big businesses so that governance remains with member consumers.
7. Impose a moratorium on the construction of new coal-fired power plants. Maximize the sustainable use of renewable energy sources and ensure energy efficiency.
8. Review the Renewable Energy Policy's Feed-In Tariff in order to improve a policy that will be beneficial for small renewable energy developers. Conduct a transparent and full cost accounting on the social, environmental, economic impact on the affected communities.
9. Hold BS Aquino and Jericho Petilla accountable for the gross mismanagement of the power sector that entailed exorbitant power rate while massive blackouts are happening in various parts of the country especially in Mindanao.
10. Institutionalize transfer of knowledge and technology, management practices, financial capability from foreign investors in order to provide the necessary skills and knowledge to capacitate our local scientists and engineers in the management of the power industry.
11. Conduct a comprehensive review of EPIRA.
12. Strengthen consumer groups' participation in the ERC.

### **Intermediate demands**

1. Ensure electricity access of rural communities especially in off-grid areas by providing necessary power infrastructures and services to the public.
2. Pass an alternative pro-people, pro-environment, pro-national development, energy policy. While in the process of passing an alternative law, amend EPIRA provisions specifically on the state regulation of generation to influence the cost of electricity that will be beneficial for the consumers.

###

## A PEOPLE’S PROGRAM FOR CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SECTOR

*\*please note that this is still undergoing development*

### Introduction

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is a powerful tool to help accelerate processes for production and fuel economic growth. It is a valuable component in delivering transparent, efficient, and universal services to the populace. More importantly, it is crucial in bringing people together and empowering them with knowledge and tools to bring about genuine social change.

The ICT Sector in the Philippines, however, is backward, dominated by a few powerful corporate interests backed by foreign MNCs, and does not serve the real development needs of the country’s people and economy. It is privatized, deregulated, profit-oriented, and largely dependent on foreign investments. Add to that its monopolistic nature, which makes local companies struggle to have a foothold in the sector. Like the other industries, it is not utilized to build national industries.

Because of the above conditions, ICT services in the Philippines, specifically in the field of telecommunications, are inaccessible, unaffordable, and below par to our neighbors in Asia.

Due to intense competition, ICT workers and professionals face narrowing labor markets which make them vulnerable to exploitative conditions. Employee turnover in the industry is rapid while benefits are shrinking.

Rapid advances in the field of ICT do not redound to benefits for the majority of the Filipino people who are mired in poverty. Faced with high prices for services and hardware, the full benefit of ICT is not enjoyed by our populace. It merely reflects the unequal political and economic conditions in our county.

It is time for change in the Philippines ICT sector.

The change that we want in the ICT sector is one where ICT is used for genuine national development and progress.

### A. 100-Day Challenge for the Duterte Administration (clustered arrangement; details in succeeding pages)

<b>CLUSTER 1: ECONOMY</b>
• Release of a Digital Plan for 2016-2022
• Release policy statements / commitments / programs on the following issues and concerns:
o On the development of a national broadband network that will serve the digital communication needs of the populace
o On government support for local startup tech companies
o In support of affordable, reliable, open source solutions offered by local companies

**B. Medium Term Program (6 years) (clustered arrangement; details in succeeding pages)**

<b>CLUSTER 1: ECONOMY</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DICT that is responsive to the needs of the Filipino people</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term ICT Plan with a clearly defined direction and framework for the development of the ICT industry for the Filipino people</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-rounded development of the ICT industry not limited to the BPOs:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Development of an electronics industry not limited to import-dependent assembly and semi-manufactures</li> <li>o Development of systems (data, web, digital security, and such) by our local developers and engineers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support for startups with clearly defined outputs and targets in line with a long-term Philippine ICT Plan</li> </ul>
<b>CLUSTER 2: SERVICES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay the foundations of a national broadband network</li> </ul>
<b>CLUSTER 4: GOVERNANCE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DICT that is responsive to the needs of the Filipino people</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a transparent, reliable, and accurate automated election system</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passage of the Magna Carta / Internet Users Bill of Rights</li> </ul>

**A. 100-Day Challenge for the Duterte Administration**

1. Increase minimum broadband speed to at least 1.5 Mbps

The 256 Kbps minimum broadband speed we currently have is comparable to the internet speed we had twenty years ago. It is less than one-twelfth of our current average connection speed of 3153 Kbps . It is not even enough to meet the recommended speeds for video calls and watching a video online . In comparison, the US has a standard of 25 Mbps set just last year, while Korea currently enjoys broadband speeds of up to 1 Gbps.

2. Removal of the data cap for internet users

Millions of Filipinos rely heavily on the internet for work, study, or even getting in touch with relatives and friends abroad. Skype calls, online video tutorials, downloads of books and references all require bigger amounts of data to be transferred. Imposing a data cap on internet users is counterintuitive to the goal to make internet accessible and limits its usage. Users don’t have to subscribe to higher-cost plans to be able to avail of better access: it is the internet service providers’ responsibility to improve internet infrastructure to ensure that data highways do not get clogged.

3. Enforcement of the NTC ruling on SMS refund / overcharging by telcos

In May 2014, the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) required Globe Telecom, Smart Communications, and Digitel Philippines to refund P8 million a day from overcharged SMS rates. As of June 2014, the figure already amounted to P7.27 billion with additional P545,113.00 fine. Mobile users will get an equivalent of P85 load credit if the telcos would abide by the NTC ruling, adding that refund can benefit about 106.5 million subscribers.

#### 4. Review of the sale of telecom assets of SMC to PLDT and Globe

In May 2016 SMC sold its telecom assets to PLDT and Globe, thus granting the two telecom giants ownership of 91% of all radio frequencies assigned by the NTC. This deal should be reviewed by the Philippine Competition Commission if it is in violation of the RA 10667 or the Philippine Competition Act, and more importantly, if it is against the interests of Filipino internet users for accessible, reliable, and affordable mobile communications services.

#### 5. Thorough review of the quality of service of telecom service providers, and come up with new standards for reliability of service, if needed.

The NTC should have accurate data on SMS, calls, and mobile traffic usage which can serve as the basis of assessing quality of service.

#### 6. Passage of the FOI bill

Government initiatives for transparency like the open data web portal does not guarantee transparency and accountability the way a Freedom of Information law can. Such a law can mandate what kind of data will be 'open' to the public to ensure transparency.

#### 7. Implementation of the Data Privacy Act

Under the Data Privacy Act (DPA), parties responsible for incidents like the recent breach and disclosure of sensitive voter data from the Comelec data system should be punishable by law. This will ensure data, most especially sensitive information of voters, pensioners, and such, are secure and access and dissemination of such data is regulated.

In the specific case of the Comeleak hack, responsible Comelec officials can be held responsible for violation of Section 20 (Security of Personal Information), Section 22 (Responsibility of Heads of Agencies) and Section 26 (Access Due to Negligence) of the DPA, with penalties prescribed under Section 35 (maximum penalty for large scale violations) and Section 36 (offense committed by public officer).

#### 8. Release policy statements / commitments / programs on the following issues and concerns:

- a. The harmonious integration of ICT in all government fields and agencies
- b. On the development of a transparent, reliable, and accurate automated election system
- c. On the development of a national broadband network that will serve the digital communication needs of the populace
- d. On government support for startups
- e. In support of affordable, reliable, open source solutions offered by local companies
- f. To scrap any effort to launch a national ID system

## 9. Release of a Digital Plan for 2016-2022

In 2011, the Aquino government outlined its Philippine Digital Strategy for 2011-2016, which experience has showed has failed to meet expectations as well as the most basic connectivity needs of the Filipino people. The Duterte administration, through the new DICT, should draft a new medium-term digital plan cognizant of the actual needs of the economy and the people, and free from the dictates of foreign interests and private partners. In this way will such a digital strategy truly translate to genuine change for the lives of the Filipino people.

### **B. Medium Term Program (6 years)**

1. DICT that is responsive to the needs of the Filipino people
2. Long-term ICT Plan with a clearly defined direction and framework for the development of the ICT industry for the Filipino people
3. Well-rounded development of the ICT industry not limited to the BPOs:
  - a. Development of an electronics industry not limited to import-dependent assembly and semi-manufactures
  - b. Development of systems (data, web, digital security, and such) by our local developers and engineers
4. Government support for startups with clearly defined outputs and targets in line with a long-term Philippine ICT Plan
5. Lay the foundations of a national broadband network
6. Development of a transparent, reliable, and accurate automated election system
7. Passage of the Magna Carta / Internet Users Bill of Rights

###

## **Science and Technology for the People Agenda 2016**

*A draft prepared by Scientists for Change*

Science and Technology (S&T) is integral to the country's economic growth and development. This is the state's mandate as recognized in the Constitution where full priorities are given to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization as well as science and technology education, training, and services (1987 Constitution, Article XIV, Section 10. Science and Technology).

Nevertheless, the current state of S&T in the Philippines does not significantly provide the needed progress and development that the society needs in order to improve the conditions and well-being of many Filipinos. The historical development of S&T in the Philippines is defined by our economic dependence on manufactured goods rather than producing local materials into consumer goods for local use. Technological advancements brought by industrialized countries such as the US, European countries affected the capacity of poor countries such as the Philippines to achieve its own development and progress through its own S&T advancement.

With the Philippine economy prevailed by the exports of raw or semi-processed products and the imports of fully processed goods, no basic and other support industries were established to accommodate Filipino researchers and scientists. Filipino scientists and technologists are left with no room to create, develop and improve local technologies that could be of greater use to the Filipinos. This situation compels local scientists to search greater opportunities overseas, leading to brain drain.

The S&T National Plan 2002-2020 recognizes the deteriorating state of the local S&T in the Philippines and identifies the causes of the problems. These include low research and development (R&D) expenditures to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio, low population in the S&T manpower, low rate of patency applications, unstable capital and labor productivity, and low rank in the Technology Achievement Index.

From the previous years, the research and development expenditures are of the same level since the later part of the 1970's far below the minimum, 1%, of the GNP set by UNESCO for developing countries. Industrialized countries allocate 3-5% of their GNP to scientific research and development. During the 1980s the contribution on R&D expenditures of private industries is even estimated to be just 10 to 20%.

Historical neglect of the local S&T is also reflected in the country's research output. The Philippines is nowhere near the ranks of the Asian countries such as Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia wherein their international publications attained astounding rates of increase from 37% to 300% while the Philippines only attained an increase by only 7% between 1981 to 1995 (R&D Process, Prof. Flor Lacanilao, Philippine Daily Inquirer, May 26, 2005).

In the case of the agricultural sector, as a major source of labor and employment, the agricultural R&D are still confronted with problems arising from low investment in S&T, lack of technical manpower, technology transfer, limited participation of all and stakeholders.

In line with this, local scientists and engineers must be united in addressing the dismal state of S&T in the country and be able to develop and advocate a framework that will be the guide for crafting a national policy on the development of S&T geared towards national industrialization.

### **Common Demands**

#### **1. Advance a Research and Development (R&D) Geared Towards Domestic Needs**

- Regularize a national budget appropriation for local R&D that follows United Nation (UN) standards of at least 1% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Build and develop a national database of all past and present science research that is accessible to all academic researchers and institutions, as well as the general public
- Place all R&D funds in a Science Trust Fund to ensure continuity and timeliness in funding support, provide flexibility in fund management, allow for holistic programs and give emphasis in scientific productivity
- Strengthen community-based R&D with the broad support and involvement of all stakeholders
- Promote and support the research output and publications of local scientists, especially those that are of practical use to the populace
- Provide technical and financial support to aid the publication of scientific studies of local researchers in local, regional, and international journals
- Ensure the fulfillment of the stages of technological development in the country from research and development up to its commercial maturity.
- Advance a transparent, participatory and rigorous application of a science-based information in assessing extractive projects.
- Promulgate a law that will allow fast procurement of supplies, materials and equipment for S&T

#### **2. Support the Development of Local Technologies Significant to National Development**

- Promote appropriate technologies for the development and improvement of domestic processing of agricultural and other natural resources
- Nationalize vital and strategic industries such as power, transportation, water and telecommunications.
- Repeal laws that allow privatization, deregulation and liberalization of national industries such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, etc.
- Provide a well-implemented National Patent Scheme to protect inventions as well as to provide incentives to local R&D initiatives
- Support linkage between government and local industry with regard to technological development and its application
- Support small and medium enterprises (SME) to develop domestic manufacturing



- Enforce foreign technology transfer, especially those that are strategically significant to the country's economic development (transportation, heavy manufacturing, etc)
- Make all natural resources, including land, water, coal, petroleum, mineral, all sources of energy, fisheries, forest, flora and fauna, wildlife state-owned-state managed
- Establish and institutionalize community-based adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events such as El Nino and El Nina
- Revoke contracts from the corporations that are engaged in destructive projects such as large-scale mining, monocrop plantation, and reclamation. etc.

### 3. Strengthen S&T Education and Training

- Provide sufficient and relevant training to increase the competency of S&T teachers and instructors
- Ensure all schools, from the primary to tertiary levels, are equipped with working science and computer laboratories that are accessible to students
- Develop and propagate an S&T curriculum that is relevant to the needs of the people
- Ensure that poor but deserving students, especially those inclined in the basic and applied sciences, are given access to affordable and quality tertiary education and given support to pursue further specialization and study

### 4. Uphold the Rights and Welfare of Science Workers

- Ensure a national wage which is at par to the living wage of PhP 32,580 for all science workers and researchers
- Strengthen the implementation of Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers, and other Science and Technology Personnel in Government (RA 8439)
- Prioritize Filipino scientists and science workers over foreign nationals in local scientific undertakings such as technical projects, consultations and other related activities as well as international studies and trainings conducted in the Philippine
- Stop the contractualization policy in the private and public sector and regularize all S&T workers

### 5. Promote Equal Rights for Women in S&T

- Increase the age limit for trainings and scholarships to allow women to have and nurture their children prior to pursuing more active scientific careers
- Promote equal rights, opportunities and protections regardless of gender

### 6. Advance Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for the People

- Provide fast, reliable, and accessible internet service for all
- Pass the FOSS (Free and Open Source Software) Bill
- Prioritize the legislation of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill

- (government intervention on building ICT infra; gov't also builds its own)
7. Ensure the comprehensive development of the local economy
- Craft an integrated domestic industrialization policy
  - Support the sustained development of the agricultural sector through a genuine land reform
  - Guarantee active participation of all and the direct involvement of the people in determining direction for development

**THE CHILDREN'S AGENDA 2016**  
***Six Years of Daang Matuwid:***  
***Where have the Filipino children been led to?***

While President Aquino brags a long list of the supposed “successes” of his administration months before his six-year term ends, the Filipino people, on the other hand, continues to live in destitution, hunger and gross deprivation. The past six years of the Aquino administration, despite being touted as a journey along the “righteous path” (Daang Matuwid), has failed to resolve the perennial problems of the country.

According to the latest survey of independent think tank Ibon Foundation last year, seven out of ten Filipinos rate themselves as poor. On the other hand, the Social Weather Survey during the last quarter of 2015 found that 11.7% or an estimated 2.6 million families are experiencing involuntary hunger. Under the Aquino administration, the highest recorded hunger rate was 23.8 percent in March 2012. The National Nutrition Council (NNC), meanwhile, claims that almost four million Filipino children are estimated to be suffering from malnutrition, noting that there are 3.4 million children who are stunted (shorter than what is averagely normal for one’s age) and more than 300,000 children who are wasted (thinner than what is averagely normal for one’s height).

Aquino has thus far installed various anti-people programs adhering to the neo-liberal dictates of globalization (liberalization of trade/investments, deregulation, and privatization of services) ostensibly for the benefit of merely a few, and which only exacerbate the deplorable living conditions of the poor majority. The worst tragedy however, is that women and children of the marginalized sectors (peasants and workers) are far more deprived, neglected and exploited.

The peasant sector who make up majority of the population, face landlessness, low income and a backward agricultural system, putting them at a harsh and disadvantaged position in society.

In urban communities, workers and those who derive their income from informal work suffer from the ever-deepening crisis of unemployment, low wages and insecurity of tenure. Most urban poor families live in shanties and overcrowded houses and are always at threat of being demolished as a result of numerous development projects initiated under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) of the current administration.

Public facilities for health services are being dismantled in order to give way to privatization. This has not only limited the access of children coming from poor sectors to basic social services and health care, but also increased the risk factors for child health, especially physical and mental development.

Even education is not spared. Many children are being disenfranchised of their inviolable right to education due to the government’s meager annual budget allotment and the consequent impacts of denationalization of the education system. With their parents either unemployed or surviving on very low wages, they could hardly support their children’s education. Public school education, though free, entails other expenses for frequent school projects and other miscellaneous fees, not including transportation and food expenses of schooling children.

According to the 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) which covered around 36 million individuals aged 6 to 24 years, one in every ten or about 4 million Filipino children and youth was out-of-school in 2013. This number will surely soar in the upcoming years with the implementation of the K-12 program. Not all public high schools are ready to facilitate senior high school and as a result, millions of students will be forced to enter private schools. Despite the government's voucher program, parents will still have to shoulder bulk of the expenses, nulling the provisions inscribed in our constitution that the state should provide free basic education. The K-12 has further enshrined that the privilege of attaining education are only for those who can afford it.

With the incomparable government's failure to resolve education issues, K-12 program is nothing but another stumbling block which will further deprive Filipino children of their right to education. In addition, the K-12 program, which only espouses neoliberal doctrine, will inevitably boost cheap labor for the global market.

Poverty and lack of economic opportunities has also forced a great number of children into child labor in order for them to contribute to their family's income. An estimated 5.5 million Filipino children can be found in factories, haciendas, plantations and mines, among others. On the other hand, many children continue to be involved in petty crimes and other anti-social activities (robbery, drug peddling, etc) while some are trafficked and exploited in commercial sex work. There is also an increasing number of children being preyed into child pornography and other related commercial sex activities. According to the data released by Philippine National Police-Anti-Cybercrime Group (PNP-ACG) recently, the number of children forced into cyber pornography has increased to 136 in 2015 from 87 children in 2014.

The Aquino administration has also demonstrated incomparable inefficiency and negligence in the face of different calamities that struck the country, particularly when typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) hit the provinces in the Visayas. Slow-paced relief and rehabilitation efforts of the government have prolonged the agony of the victims and the trauma of children. Psycho-social services for traumatized children are mostly left to humanitarian organizations while attracting foreign and local investors to do the rehabilitation of infrastructures instead of initiating the rebuilding of resilient communities. Until now, barely half of the targeted rehabilitation and rehousing projects have been completed by the government. At the same time, many women and children victims have been lured to prostitution to ease their hunger and poverty.

This appalling condition also befell the displaced families of the 2013 Zamboanga siege. Reportedly, prostitution became rampant in the evacuation and transitory sites, with women and children engaging in sexual acts for as low as P20.00 through the modus "tira-beinte".

Despite being a signatory to international conventions on children's rights, the basic rights of majority of Filipino children are being systematically violated. Moreover, their very lives are endangered by the impunity of state forces that cause the worst forms of abuses and grave violations.

The current administration has been marked with bloody rights record highlighted by cases of extra-judicial killings, rape, harassment, torture, massive displacement of peasant and indigenous communities, attacks on schools, among other state-perpetrated violations which gravely affect children. Under Aquino's counter-insurgency program Oplan Bayanihan, the

Children's Rehabilitation Center has documented twenty-nine (29) cases of children killed by state security forces in the course of military operations. In most cases, children were deliberately targeted after maliciously claiming that these children were members and/or supporters of the New People's Army. In addition, there are seven (7) children raped or gang-raped, twenty-three (23) tortured and thirty-one (31) children falsely branded as "child soldiers".

The Aquino administration boasts of a growing Philippine economy, citing the increase in the country's Gross National Product and as well as growing confidence among foreign investors. He further claims that the Daang Matuwid is triumphant in its pursuit of good governance and its battle against corruption.

However, it runs counter with the concrete experiences of the marginalized sectors. For them, Aquino's promise of progress is nothing but pure lip service. President Aquino and his programs have made no significant and substantial impact on the lives of Filipino people, in fact, it has pushed them into deeper crisis.

**The Marginalized Filipino Children's Agenda**

The following are the unaddressed demands of Filipino children which they have articulated in various children's workshops, focused group discussions and other activities that SALINLAHI has conducted in different urban poor and rural communities around the country within the last years under the Aquino administration:

<p><b>Pabahay at mga Yutilidad</b> <i>(Housing and Utilities)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Libre at disentang pabahay. <i>(Free and decent housing.)</i></li> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng abot-kayang serbisyong kuryente at tubig. <i>(Affordable electricity and water services.)</i></li> <li>✓ Itigil ang mga demolisyon at pagpapalayas sa mga maralitang komunidad. <i>(Stop the demolition and displacement of urban poor communities.)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Trabaho at Kabuhayan</b> <i>(Livelihood)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng maayos natrabaho at tamang sahod ang mga manggagaw <i>(Decent and just wages for workers.)</i></li> <li>✓ Ibaba ang presyo ng bilihin. <i>(Lower the price of basic commodities.)</i></li> <li>✓ Bigyan ng lupang sasakahin at libreng patubig ang lahat ng magsasaka. <i>(Distribute land to the farmers. Ensure free irrigation system.)</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Bigyan ng binhi at gamit- pansaka ang mga magsasaka. <i>(Provide necessary farm inputs such as seedlings and farm tools to farmers.)</i></li> <li>✓ Ang mga bundok at dagat ay dapat ilaan sa kabuhayan, hindi sa dayuhan. <i>(Develop natural resources for the benefit of the Filipino people, not for the foreign companies.)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Nutrisyon at Kalusugan (Nutrition and Health)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Mura at masustansyang pagkain. Libre at malinis na tubig-inumin. <i>(Affordable and nutritious food. Free and accessible drinking water.)</i></li> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng libreng serbisyo sa mga ospital, clinic at libreng gamot. <i>(Free and affordable health services and medicines.)</i></li> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng sapat na pasilidad at doktor sa mga health centers at ospital. <i>(Quality health services by ensuring that there are enough doctors and facilities in health centers and hospitals.)</i></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng libreng bakuna, bunot sa ngipin at tuli. <i>(Free vaccinations, dental and circumcision services.)</i></li> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng libre at sariling palikuran. <i>(Ensure that every household has its own comfort rooms.)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Edukasyon (Education)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng libreng edukasyon. <i>(Free education for all.)</i></li> <li>✓ Magkaroon ng mga eskwelahan na malapit sa mga komunidad. <i>(Establish schools and educational facilities in every community.)</i></li> <li>✓ Libre at sapat na mga gamit sa eskwelahan tulad ng mga libro, upuan,</li> <li>✓ electric fan at malinis na palikuran. <i>(Free and adequate school materials and facilities such as books, chairs electric fan, and sanitary comfort</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rooms.)</li> <li>✓ Sapat na mga guro sa bawat paaralan. (Sufficient number of school teachers in each schools.)</li> <li>✓ Ihinto ang K-12 program. (Stop the implementation of the K-12 Program.)</li> </ul>
<b>Kapaligiran (Environment)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Itigil ang maramihang pagputol ng mga puno. (<i>Stop corporate logging.</i>)</li> <li>✓ Malinis na hangin at kapaligiran. (<i>Clean air and environment</i>)</li> <li>✓ Maayos at malinis ang mga dagat, ilog, sapa, estero. (<i>Clean rivers, seas, lakes, waterways, etc.</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Karapatang tao (Human Rights)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Itigil ang mga paglabag sa karapatan ng mga bata. (<i>Stop child rights violations.</i>)</li> <li>✓ Itigil ang mga pagpatay sa mga magsasaka at lumad. (<i>Stop extra-judicial killings of farmers and Lumads.</i>)</li> <li>✓ Palayain ang mga bilanggong pulitikal. (<i>Free all political prisoners.</i>)</li> <li>✓ Paalisin ang mga sundalo sa eskwelahan at komunidad. (<i>Pull out</i></li> </ul>
	<p><i>military troops in schools and communities.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Tunay at pangmatagalang kapayapaan (<i>Genuine and long-lasting peace.</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Pagtugon sa Kalamidad (Disaster Response)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ May sapat na paghahanda bago dumating ang kalamidad. (<i>Effective disaster preparedness plans.</i>)</li> <li>✓ Mabilis at angkop na pagtugon sa mga kailangan ng mga biktima. (<i>Immediate and appropriate government response to the needs of the victims of disasters.</i>)</li> <li>✓ Libreng kagamitan at bahay para sa mga nasalanta ng kalamidad. (<i>Free housing and other housing</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>assistance for the disaster victims.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Tuluy-tuloy na suporta sa kabuhayan ng mga biktima ng kalamidad. <i>(Continued support to the livelihood of the victims. Implement recovery aid programs for disaster victims.)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Karahasan sa Bata</b> <b>(Violence against Children)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Itigil ang pang-aabusong sekswal sa mga bata. <i>(End sexual violence against children.)</i></li> <li>✓ Itigil ang pisikal na pang- aabuso sa mga bata. <i>(End physical violence against children.)</i></li> <li>✓ Ikulong ang mga nang- aabuso sa mga bata. <i>(Prosecute and jail perpetrators of child abuse.)</i></li> </ul>

SALINLAHI Alliance for Children’s Concerns, as a staunch advocate of human and children’s rights, is resolved that as long as government succumbs to neo-liberal policies imposed by superpowers, the Filipino children along with the entire nation, are in no hope of claiming their rights and enjoying a bright future.

It is only through national industrialization that the country will be able to generate more employment for the people and through genuine agrarian reform that the majority of the population who are in the countryside will be able to engage in meaningful productive work. Only when the country is able to produce food for its people, ensure their employment and increase their income, will the people be able to have quality lives.

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## **FQSM Agenda Hunyo 29, 2016 sa UP Diliman**

Nitong katatapos na Eleksyong 2016, iniluklok ng mayoryang mga Pilipino bilang bagong Pangulo ng bansa si dating Davao Mayor Rodrigo “Digong” Duterte. May pagtingin na sinasalamin nang mahigit 15 milyong kabuuang boto na nakuha niya ang pagka-diskontento kundi man galit ng sambayanan sa lalo lamang pagkasadlak ng nakararaming mahihirap na pamilya sa ibayo pang kahirapan bunga ng kapabayaang at kawalan ng malasakit ng gobyernong Aquino.

Nakabanaag ng pag-asa at umaasam ng mithi ng mga pagbabago ang mga mamamayan sa matatapang na mga pahayag at paninindiganni President-elect Duterte na masugpo ang korupsiyon at kabulukan sa pamahalaan, maiahon sa kahirapan ang bayan, mapairal ang kaayusan sa lipunan at mapangibabawan ng integridad ng kasarinlan ng bansa sa kanyang pangangampanya, matapos ang kanyang proklamasyon at maging ngayong binubuo na niya ang kanyang pamumunuan ng gobyerno.

Sa ganitong kalagayan, kaisa ng mga uri at sector sa lipunang Pilipino ang First Quarter Storm Movement (FQSM) sa paghahapag ng mga mungkahing programa para maisulong at mabigyang katuparan ang tunay at makabuluhang pagbabago sa ating pamumuhay sa larangan ng ekonomya, pulitika, edukasyon at kultura, katarungang panlipunan, pamamahala sa gobyerno at pakikipagrelasyong panlabas ng bansa.

Ang First Quarter Storm Movement ay kinabibilangan ng mga aktibistang kabataan-estudyante, manngagawa, magsasaka, manunulat-peryodista, propesyunal at taong-simbahan na nagtaguyod at nagsulong ng mga adhikain ng pambansa-demokratikong kilusan noong Dekada 70, nanindigang makibakal aban sa Diktadurang Marcos sa ilalim ng pinairal nitong Batas Militar, at hanggang sa ngayon ay kasama ng kasalukuyang henerasyon ng mga aktibista at makabayang uri at sector na patuloy na naninindigang kumilos para ipagtagumpay ang pambansa-demokratikong aspirasyon at programa para sa tunay na pagbabago sa lipunan at kasarinlan ng bansa.

Aming inihahapag ng ayon sa National People's Summit ang mga sumusunod para pagtuunan ng pansin at bigyang katuparan ng gobyerno ni Presidente Rodrigo Duterte ang mga sumusunod:

### **Para sa Unang 100 Araw at Tuloy-tuloy Pa:**

1. Bigyang-katarungan ang mga biktima ng paglabag sa karapatang pantao.
  - Panagutin at parusahan ang mga opisyal at tauhan ng gobyerno at military na lumabag sa karapatang pantao ng mga biktima sa panahon ng Diktadurang Marcos at ng mga sumunod pang rehimen.
  - Kagyat na ibigay ang naipagtagumpay nang indemnipikasyon sa mga biktima sa panahon ng Diktadura.
  - Palitan ang mga miyembro ng Claimants Board ng mga tunay na nagtataguyod o naninindigan sa umiiral na mga batas sa karapatang pantao at sa kagalingan ng mga biktima ng mga paglabag dito nang sagayon ay maisaayos at mapabilis ang sistema nito.
  - Tiyaking magtatrabaho nang maayos ang mga bumubuo sa Claimants Board. Gawin ding transpar-

ent o malinaw ang pagsasagawa at pagpapatupad ng mga desisyon, transaksyon at maging ng disposisyon ng pondo nito.

2. Wakasan ang umiiral na kulturang pagpapabaya na hindi napapanagot sa mga pandarahas sa sinumang opisyal at tauhan ng gobyerno at kanilang mga galamay o ang tinatawagna “culture of impunity”.

- Magpatupad ng mga programang nagbibigay-proteksyon at nagtatanggol sa mga karapatan ng mamamayan at komunidad.

- Panagutin at parusahan ang sinumang lumalabag at umaabuso sa mga ito.

- Linisin sa mga tiwali at ayusin ang sistemang hudikatura sa bansa.

3. Muling buksan at ituloy na ang nabimbing usapang pangkapayapaan sa pagitan ng Gobyerno ng Pilipinas at ng National Democratic Front of the Philippines. Ang NDFP ay apat na dekada nang isinusulong ang pambansa-demokratikong pakikibaka para sa pambansa ng kaunlaran, katarungang panlipunan, matagalang kapayapaan at tunay na kasarinlan ng bansa.

- Palayain ang mga bilanggong pulitikal at ibasura ang mga gawa-gawang kaso ng criminal laban sa kanila.

4. Mahigpit at masinop na ipatupad ang batas na nagtatakdang imulat sa mga Pilipino laluna sa mga kabataan/estudyante ang mahahalagang aral ng batasmilitar noong panahon ng Diktadurang Marcos nang sa gayon hindi na nila hahayaang umiral at maranasang muli ng sambayanan ang mabangis at madilim na bahagi nitong ating kasaysayan.

- Maglimbag ng mga materyales pang-edukasyon (babasahin, documentary films/videos, atbp.) na naglalathala o naglalaman ng mga tunay na kaganapan sa panahong iyon, maging ang mga kondisyong umiiral sa bansa noon .Mahalagang mabigyang-linaw ang mga implikasyong iniluwal nito sa kasalukuyang panahon.

5. Isabatas na ang P2000 pension hike para sa mga retiradong Social Security System (SSS) at kagyat na ipatupad ito.

- Kagyat na itakda ang Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) nito.

6. Itigil ang pagpapatupad ng patakarang nagsasa-pribado ng mga pampublikong ospital na takbuhang mahihirap sa kanilang pagkakasakit.

- Bigyan ng sapat na pondo ang mga pampublikong pasilidad pang-kalusugan sa bansa.

- Pairalin ang maayos na pasahod at benepisyo ng mga manggagawang pangkalusugan.

- Palakasin ang sistemang primary health care sa mga komunidad.

7. Ayusin at pagalingin ang sistemang pamamahala at operasyon ng gobyerno.

- Sugpuin ang katiwalian sa iba'tibang sangay at ahensya ng gobyerno.

- Panagutin at parusahan ang mga tiwaling opisyal at tauhan na nangunguwalta at nangangalakal sa pamahalaan.

- Alisin ang anumang hibo ng sistemang “pork barrel”.

- Isagawa kung kinakailangan ang streamlining sa organisasyon at operasyon ng mga sangay at ahen-sya.
  - Palakasin ang partisipasyon ng mamamayan sa maayos na pamamalakad sa gobyerno.
8. Isabatas at kagyat na ipatupad ang pagtigil sa pag-iral ng sistemang kontraktuwalisasyon sa hanay ngp aggawa.
- Isabatas at ipatupad ang pagpapairal ng National Minimum Wage.
  - Alisin ang mga limitasyong humahadlang sa mga may-edad ngunit may kakayanan pa na maka-pagtrabaho at maging produktibo.
  - Magpatupad ng angkop na mga programang makakatulong sa mga may-edad na maibahagi pa ang kanilang angking kapabilidad sa pag-unlad ng kabuhayan at lipunan.

### **Para sa Medium Term**

9. Magtaguyod at magpatupad ng mga programang magbibigay ng kalutasan sa malawakan at ma-lubhang kahirapan sa bansa.
- Magpatupad ng tunay na repormang agraryo nakapaki-pakinabang sa mahihirap na magsasaka na bumubuo sa malaking bahagi ng ating lakas-paggawa .
  - Bigyan ng prayoridad sa produksyong agrikultura ang katiyakan sa pagkain ng mamamayan.
  - Itaguyod at isulong ang pambansang industriyalisasyon na may potensyal na makalikha ng mga tra-baho dito sa bansa para sa lumalaking bilang ng mga manggagawa at makalikha rin ng mga produkto ng industriyal na mahalaga sa pagpapaunlad ng pambasang ekonomya.
10. Magtaguyod at magpatupad ng mga programang magbibigay proteksyon at suporta sa mga Ka-tutubong Minorya sa iba'tibang panig ng bansa para mapaunlad ang kanilang kalagayan nang naaayon sa kanilang katutubong pangangailangan.
11. Magtaguyod at magpatupad ng mga patakaran at programang titiyak na napapanatili at napapangalagaan ang integridad ng nasasakupang teritoryo ng bansa.
12. Magtaguyod at magpatupad ng mga patakaran at programang titiyak sa nagsasariling pataka-rang panlabas ng bansa.
- Pawalang bisa ang mga di-pantay na tratado sa pagitan ng Pilipinas at ng mga alyadong bansa, particular ang Estados Unidos kung saan iginapos nito ang ating bayan sa mga kasunduang nagsisilbi sa interes nito na makapamayani sa ekonomya at pulitika sa buong mundo tulad ng umiiral pa ring Mutual Defense Treaty.
  - Wakasan ang pagpapatupad ng mga kasunduang tulad ng Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agree-ment (EDCA) at Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) kung saan malayang nagagamit ng US ang teritoryong bansa.

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## **The Change Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) Want in a Duterte Presidency**

Prepared by Migrante International, May 2016

### **Background**

Migrante International congratulates President-elect Rodrigo Duterte on his overwhelming victory in the May 2016 polls. The Filipino people have spoken, and they chose change.

Duterte's sweeping victory is testament to how Filipinos, wherever we are in the world, thirst for a new leadership that is not corrupt and cacique. The Filipino people want a new government that will depart from all the failures and empty promises of the so-called 'tuwid na daan'. The Filipino people want accountability for all the crimes committed by the Aquino government against the Filipino people.

For these elections, despite and against all odds, a record-breaking 407,000 overseas Filipino voters exercised their right to vote and fulfilled their duty to the nation. This big increase is proof of overseas Filipino workers' (OFWs') stake in the outcome of the May 2016 elections. It disproved all claims that there had been a growing apathy among our OFWs. OFWs have once again proven how significant the OFW vote is.

Migrante International is one with the Filipino nation in hoping that a Duterte presidency will immediately address fundamental problems that beset the country – widespread unemployment, lowest wages, contractualization, landlessness, lack of basic social services, corruption, violations of human rights and national sovereignty – the root causes of forced migration.

Migrante International is one with all OFWs in hoping that Duterte's presidency will scrap the labor export policy that exploits OFWs' cheap labor and remittances but offers them nothing in return, especially in times of need. OFWs will hold Duterte to his promise to make OFWs his top-most priority in the next administration's labor agenda. They want new leaders who will be nurturing to OFWs and their families. OFWs want a new government that will uphold and protect their rights and welfare.

President-elect Duterte specifically outlined the following major programs and policy-changes with regard the improvement of the rights and welfare of OFWs:

- The creation of a "Department of OFWs";
- Accountability of erring and abusive officials, illegal recruiters and traffickers;
- The creation of OFW banks; and,
- A "tracking system" by PH posts to immediately identify and assist OFWs in distress.

### **Context**

President Benigno Aquino III's six years in office can only be characterized by the further intensification of a four-decade long labor export policy that has been detrimental to the lives, rights and welfare of Filipino migrants and their families.

Before he came into office, Aquino boasted of a campaign platform filled with promises, a so-called "action plan on OFWs (overseas Filipino workers)". He committed to create jobs at home and guarantee

the welfare and protection of OFWs, particularly through the enactment of better laws and policies, improvement of services of benefits, persecution and punishment of illegal recruiters and traffickers and the implementation of a sustainable reintegration program.

Aquino further emphasized his supposed goal of domestic job generation “so that there will be no need to look for employment abroad”, in effect relenting that massive unemployment and lack of local opportunities for livelihood are key push factors for the phenomenon of forced migration of OFWs. He also ordered the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the OWWA “and other relevant agencies” to be “more responsive to the needs and welfare of OFWs”.

Six years after, the Aquino administration has recorded the biggest number of OFW deployment since the labor export policy was implemented in the 1970s. Despite Aquino’s posturing and promises, the Philippines continues to suffer from a chronic economic crisis that has aggravated forced migration and cast Filipino migrants and their families to direst straits.

The problem lies in the Aquino government’s perpetuation of a semi-feudal semi-colonial economy through its refusal to implement genuine land reform and national industrialization to generate decent domestic employment. Contrary to this administration’s pronouncements, the country’s economic situation has not improved under Aquino’s policies. The Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016) continues to rely heavily on foreign investment, export-import dependence, debt and the so-called free market. Aquino’s essential economic thrust is clear-cut: strict adherence to neoliberal globalization by implementing programs such as the Private-Public-Partnership (PPP), and more recently, through a proposal for a charter change to further pave the way for an unparalleled surrender of sovereignty and imperialist plunder of national patrimony.

A more intensified and aggressive labor export policy has been far fully entrenched in the Aquino administration to further produce and commodify cheap Filipino labor for the global market.

#### Intensification of labor export

Through remittances from OFWs, the government earns exponentially without having to shell out much capital investment. Remittances from OFWs remain at record-high despite the global economic crisis. Statistics from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) show that from \$18.8 billion in 2010, it increased to a whopping \$20 billion by end of 2011 and has reached \$29.7 billion in the end of 2015 .

According to the BSP, remittances from overseas Filipinos increased by 4.9% in April 2015, or by \$2.2 billion. Remittances for the first four months of 2015 reached \$8.6 billion, higher by 5.1% than the figure recorded on the same period last year. The bulk of these inflows (74%) consisted of remittances from land-based workers with work contracts of one year or more, or \$6.4 billion. About one-fourth (24%) of remittances came from sea-based and land-based workers with work contracts of less than one year (\$2.1 billion), while some 2% were other remittances coursed through informal means or money sent home through friends and relatives (\$0.2 billion).

Further, remittances that coursed through banks or formal channels increased by 5.1%, totalling to \$2 billion in April 2015, according to the BSP. This figure for January to April 2015 is higher by 5.4% compared to figures for the same period in 2014. Remittances from land-based (\$5.9 billion) and sea-based

(\$1.9 billion) increased by 5.3% and 5.6%, respectively. The major sources of remittances are United States, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, and Canada .

The Aquino government attributed this growth in remittances to the so-called “steady demand” for skilled OFWs, saying that the continued growth of remittance inflows is responsible for “sustained economic growth” in April 2015. Initial data from the POEA showed that 33% of approved job orders (310,727 jobs) for January to April 2015 were mainly in the fields of service, production, and professional, technical and related workers in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates.

While mouthing local job generation as its core program to eliminate unemployment, Aquino hailed the “remittance boom” to further promote labor export, and consequently to continuously benefit from the ever-increasing billions of dollars that course through banks and remittance centers. To do this, it became more aggressive in lobbying for job markets abroad in the past six years.

However, the so-called remittance boom does not necessarily translate to economic growth, nor does it automatically translate to higher investments or economic relief for families of OFWs – factors that are supposed to have contributed greatly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth . The latest 2015 BSP Consumer Expectations Survey on OFW Expenditures also shows that OFW households allotted a major chunk of their remittances not for investments and savings, but for basic and emergency needs and debt payments .

With the continuous spates of onerous price hikes of basic utilities, tuition fee increases and privatization of services and hospitals, and in the wake of the devastation brought by super typhoon Yolanda and other calamities, remittances are expected to barely support families.

Further, although annual OFW remittances increased amid the global economic crisis, its growth rate has been decreasing in recent years. From a 25% record growth in 2005, it dropped to a lowest 5.6% in 2009, a year after the global economic erupted. In the US where 50% of remittances originate, the growth rate had decreased from 7.8% in 2008 to 7.3% in 2009. It had a slight increase to 7.9% in 2010 but has been suffering a steady decline since the US debt crisis ensued.

A closer look at the trend in remittances during Aquino’s term will show that there was a nominal increase in remittance inflows, but its growth rate is another matter . According to BSP records, the growth in OFW remittances slowed to a five-year low last year. On November 2014, remittances were lower by 7% compared to October’s growth rate, marking the lowest expansion since January 2009. The BSP attributed the slow pace of growth to the depreciation of the Philippine peso against the US dollar. However, the continuing decrease in growth rate is a constant worry for the Aquino government. If the trend continues, the government will be in big trouble because remittances account for approximately 9% of the GDP.

Under the Aquino administration, the number of OFWs leaving the country increased from 2,500 daily in 2009 to 4,884 in 2010, and increased further to 6,092 by early 2015, according to data from the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). In 2013, POEA data showed that the Aquino government has breached the two million mark in deployment of OFWs for a year, the highest record in history.

According to IBON, the number of OFWs deployed far outpaced the jobs generated domestically. Mean-

while, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) reported that the number of locally employed Filipinos was only 1.02 million in 2014, or an average of 2,805 additional employed in the country daily.

Aquino recently bragged about a supposed decrease in OFW deployment in recent years and attributed it to the national economy's "inclusive growth". Indeed, POEA data showed that there had been a decrease in OFW deployment, but only in the fourth quarter of 2014. According to POEA data, 1.7 million OFWs were deployed during the last quarter of 2014, or 4,508 leaving daily. Deployment data nine months prior, however, pegged the number of OFWs leaving daily at 5,200. So far, no government data is available on OFW deployment for the year 2015 to support Aquino's claim .

In the past six years, there had been a steady increase in the number of new hires and re-hires of land-based and sea-based workers deployed. POEA data (2009-2013) clearly shows that the number of land-based workers deployed increased by 34.52%, or by 32.93% for new-hires and 35.26% for re-hires. For seafarers, there was also an 11.11% increase in deployment from 2009 to 2013. Combined with the growing number of irregular OFWs who leave the country through backdoor means, even the overall government figure of deployment does not in any way support Aquino's claim that migration has considerably lessened during his presidency.

Of present, overseas Filipinos are scattered in at least 239 countries situated in at least six continents, namely, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Africa and Europe. The biggest population is located in the United States (3.5 million based on the 2010 US Census); next is Saudi Arabia (1.8 million based on POEA data); and Canada (639,686 based on Commission on Filipinos Overseas data). There is also a big concentration of Filipinos in the United Arab Emirates, Australia, Qatar, Malaysia, Japan, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Singapore. In the Philippines, about 50% of the total population is remittance-receiving or OFW households. Data sourced from the latest 2012 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FEIS) shows that all income groups and households have OFWs. A majority of OFWs belong to middle class families, specifically the lower middle class, while low and middle class families have a quarter each of OFWs.

Majority of OFWs are still deployed in Saudi Arabia, UAE and Hong Kong. Most are in the service sector working as domestic workers, hotel and restaurant staff and caregivers, in manufacturing as factory and production workers, while a few tens of thousands are working abroad as professionals .

Seafarers still constitute the biggest sub-sector of OFWs . The Philippines is still one of the biggest maritime countries, with Manila still in the list of the biggest most important ports in the world. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Philippines is still the top source of seafarers. An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 seafarers are added to the total deployment every year.

In fact, OFW deployment has picked up considerably despite ongoing crises in host countries – to date, policies such as the Nitaqat or Saudization, stricter immigration policies and criminalization and deportation of millions of undocumented OFWs. If the government is attributing a so-called "reverse migration" due to these factors, then it is right on spot. Since 2010, thousands upon thousands of OFWs in distress have been deported or forcibly repatriated back to the country due to civil unrests, calamities, economic instabilities and other similar factors in migrant-receiving countries.

With the continuous repatriation of distressed OFWs from Saudi, Egypt, Syria and Libya, and the deportation of undocumented OFWs in Europe, Canada and the United States, then a "reverse migration"

phenomenon could be expected in the coming months. But to attribute a “reverse migration” due to so-called “inclusive growth” is outright deceitful and misleading. With the record-high unemployment rate and the lack of a comprehensive and sustainable reintegration program for returning OFWs, a so-called “reverse migration” will not be tantamount to the Aquino’s claim that OFWs have been opting to come home for good. Filipinos will not be stopped from being forced to leave the country in search for “greener pastures” abroad. And so the cycle continues.

Further, the Aquino administration contradicted itself on claims of supposed improved local job generation resulting in “reverse migration” when it has further tailored the public education system for a more aggressive labor export program.

The K to 12 education system of the Aquino administration systematically targets the country’s young labor force. It is aimed mainly to reinforce cheap semi-skilled youth labor for the global market and would only mean more OFWs who are younger and more trained to be docile, cheap laborers abroad in exchange for remittances.

According to the Department of Education (DepEd), the K to 12 “will improve chances of youth employment” since 18-year-old graduates will be “employable even without a college degree.” The DepEd plans to achieve this through a so-called “specialized Senior High program” that focuses on a curriculum that will “enable students to acquire Certificates of Competency (COCs) and National Certifications (NCs)...in accordance with Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) Training Regulations.” These certificates, without doubt, will be in compliance with requirements for overseas deployment, not much different, for example, from the Arroyo administration’s TESDA-accredited “Supermaids” program.

What the K to 12 system is doing is undermining the youth’s very significant role in nation-building. Instead, it is boosting cheap semi-skilled youth labor through a so-called “professionalization” of the young labor force mainly for labor markets abroad but unfortunately ignoring the very causes of forced migration – namely, lack of local jobs, low wages, landlessness and poor social services.

The youth suffer the highest unemployment incidence compared to other age groups. Almost half of the unemployed are 15 to 24 years old while almost a third are 25 to 34 years old. Young workers, mostly semi-skilled, make up approximately 10.7% of the total Filipino labor migration program.

Another systemic negative impact of the labor export policy is the social costs of migration.

Millions of families continue to be separated resulting in the heartbreaking social costs of migration. Children of OFWs have been deeply affected by the conditions in which their parents or relatives are forced to work. The 2000 Census on Population and Housing Various estimated the figure of children aged 0-14 at more than two million, while at least 15% of Filipino families have children growing up without either a father or mother. With the continuously growing number of OFWs leaving the country, this figure has surely increased tremendously.

While the government has recognized the serious social costs caused by extended physical separation of such as psychosocial difficulties among children of OFWs, there is also a serious lack of action and assistance for them. Based on Migrante International’s work with children of OFWs, they are mostly unaware of the living and working conditions of their parents or loved ones, particularly the difficulties they abroad. They feel “abandoned” and/or isolated from other children. The lack of parental figures have pushed them to dropping out of school, drug addiction and other anti-social activities.



## **Forced migration and the desperation of Filipino workers**

### ***Record-high poverty and joblessness***

What is clear is that the number of unemployed and underemployed have increased in Aquino's five years.

In its April 2015 Labor Force Survey report, the National Statistics Office reported that there was a decrease in the number of unemployed Filipinos from 2.92 million last year to 2.68 million this year. It also reported a 495,000 increase in the number of employed Filipinos, from 38.7 million to 39.2 million this year. What it failed to mention is that the jobs created are either short-term, contractual or highly disproportional to the ever-growing labor force.

To cover-up the record-high jobs crisis in the first quarter of 2013, for instance, Malacanang placed a very unbelievable Labor Force Survey data of a mere 7.2% -- a very huge discrepancy from figures released by the NSO, SWS and other economic surveys. On the other hand, those who do land domestic jobs suffer the lowest wages in Philippine history. The gap between the mandated minimum wage and the family living wage (FLW) in the National Capital Region (NCR) had considerably widened. In 2012, Aquino further widened the gap by implementing a two-tiered wage scheme that essentially imposed a wage cut from a wage freeze policy. By 2015, the P481 NCR minimum wage is only 44% of the P1,088 FLW for a Filipino household with six members.

Worsening joblessness feeds on already chronically low wages, with the current minimum wage grossly inadequate to sustain even the most humble of families. Family incomes are not keeping up with inflation. By the end of 2012, the average family in NCR lived on P22 to P37 a day, according to IBON data.

Social service spending, moreover, has not improved under Aquino. The government has failed to allot enough resources to address shortages and insufficiencies in education, health, housing and welfare services. Social services' share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has continued to drop in light of annual budget cuts and privatization of public utilities (IBON).

Aquino has claimed that his administration's Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program reduced poverty, an exaggerated and unscientific boast. Being beneficiaries of the CCT has not resuscitated families from below poverty line. The CCT is not sustainable and offers merely band-aid solutions to the problems of joblessness and low wages. Aquino also failed to mention that the cash dole-out supposedly for 100,000 families would only hold for five years, during and after which no prospective jobs, wages or livelihood are available to beneficiaries. In the wake of Yolanda, worsening joblessness and chronically low wages, the CCT cannot be deemed as a main economic project that can and has redeemed families from destitution.

### ***Massive landlessness and bogus land reform***

The Aquino administration is also second place in terms of poor land distribution among post-Marcos regimes. CARP, or Republic Act 6657, was passed in 1988 by former Pres. Corazon Aquino as the centerpiece of her administration's professed social justice legislative agenda. It was initially effective for 10 years and was extended for another 10. By its deadline in 2008, some 1.2 million hectares of agricultural lands remained undistributed to farmers. It was further extended through RA 9700, more popu-

larly known as CARP with Reforms (CARPER), when Aquino took office in 2010. CARPER was supposed to have expired last June 30, 2014.

The Philippines is now at the helm of implementing the longest-running, and most spurious, agrarian reform program in the world. It comes as no surprise that despite protests and declarations from farmers that CARP had failed them, a haciendero president like Aquino is still now advancing the passage of yet another law extending the effectivity of the CARPER.

Now, after 27 years, CARP remains a failure, an insult to farmers and a bogus land reform scheme. These land struggles, highlighted by the continuing toil of farmers and farm workers in the Aquino-Cojuangco-owned Hacienda Luisita, intensified under the Aquino regime despite statements by DAR and Malacanang that claim otherwise. The fact is CARP's failure is rooted in its very orientation. It is not about free land distribution, which is the core program of any genuine land reform. It is not pro-farmer because it gives primacy to landlord compensation from the state whilst requiring farmer-beneficiaries to pay for the very land that they have been tilling for generations. What it is, fundamentally, is an agreement and connivance between the government, landlords and big corporations, with the government successfully acting as comprador.

### ***“Inclusive growth” for the rich***

In truth, the supposed economic growth has not translated to economic relief for the people but rather to more wealth for a privileged few. According to the National Statistical Coordinating Board (NSCB), poverty incidence in the country remained unchanged, recording a 27.9% poverty rate in the first semester of 2012. Compared with the 2006 (28.8%) and 2009 (28.6%) first semester figures, the poor quality of life that minimum wage earners can afford has not improved at all since Aquino took office.

The NSCB reported that 22 out of 100 families were estimated to be poor in the first semester of 2012 while 13 out of 100 Filipinos lived in extreme poverty during the same period. Based on the latest SWS survey last January 2014, 54% of 10.9 million families now consider themselves poor, with perception of poverty rising nationwide. According to a latest survey by IBON, conducted from January 19 to 30, 2015, some 64.6% or more than six out of 10 Filipinos consider themselves poor.

The gap between the rich and the poor has also further widened, with the income of the top one percent of families equivalent to that of the bottom 30% of households (IBON). According to Forbes, 11 of the richest Filipinos made it to its top billionaires of the world, enjoying a net worth of USD\$13.2 billion as of March 2013 .

To douse unrest and dissent and to evade responsibility, the Aquino administration, like previous administrations, has resorted to a more aggressive and intensified policy to seek job markets abroad. Hence the Aquino administration's active lobbying for job markets and signing of bilateral agreements with host countries in the past five years. Labor export provides a tempting alternative to the unemployed and underemployed. The government is not obliged to create jobs that offer decent wages.

Thus, the number of OFWs has increased significantly since Aquino took office. By 2012, at least one-fourth of the country's labor force has gone abroad to find work. According to the Labor Department, there are now 12 million OFWs abroad. Migrante International pegs the number of overseas Filipinos between 12 to 15 million, to include undocumented OFWs.

Six years of Aquino is undisputably the worst years for OFWs and their families because the economy's dependence on labor export has become unparalleled under the Aquino administration.

## **Summary of Aquino's Anti-OFW Policies**

### ***Government neglect of OFWs in distress***

#### 1. OFWs on death row and in jail

Seven Filipinos were executed abroad under Aquino's presidency, a record by itself. There are presently 92 Filipinos on death row abroad, according to the DFA. Thousands of Filipinos are languishing in jails abroad without legal assistance and at least 25,000 are stranded and awaiting repatriation in the Middle East alone.

The most recent case of Mary Jane Veloso provided a stark picture of just how insincere, unsystematic and scanty government's efforts are for OFWs in distress . According to a recent nationwide survey conducted by IBON from May 13 to 23, 2015, Filipinos think that Aquino's support to Veloso and distressed OFWs general are not enough.

Of 1,219 respondents, eight out of 10 Filipinos were aware of Veloso's case, and half of them thought that the Aquino government did not provide her enough assistance. Majority of the respondents also thought the Aquino government's support for OFWs is lacking. Of those who were aware of Veloso's case, 50.1% answered "no" when asked if they thought the Aquino government's response to her case was sufficient, while 56.4% of the respondents who were aware of Veloso's case answered "no" when asked if government's support for OFWs is enough.

#### 2. Stranded OFWs

In his six years, Aquino also failed to address the immediate evacuation and repatriation of OFWs affected by conflicts, calamities and crackdowns in the MENA region. The so-called "one-country" team approach of the DFA, DOLE and OWWA is non-functional, and is usually characterized by the said agencies blaming each other for lapses and inaction in the urgent repatriation of and assistance for OFWs in distress.

The "sex-for-flight" exposè, for instance, is an exploitation borne out of the Aquino government's failure to address stranded OFWs' demands for "free, urgent and mass repatriation". Abuse of OFWs by erring embassy and consulate officials have long been rampant and usually intensify during crisis events, such as crackdowns on undocumented OFWs in the Middle East.

Abusive embassy and consulate officials take advantage of the desperation of OFWs in distress. The "sex-for-flight" issue is not an isolated matter that has nothing to do with the overall condition of stranded OFWs seeking immediate repatriation from the Aquino government in light of the Middle East crackdowns.

#### 3. Illegal recruitment and human trafficking

The Aquino government has also failed in curbing human and labor trafficking of OFWs.

The Philippines remains as one of the top source countries for human trafficking in different parts of

the world. Filipinos, mostly women and children, are being trafficked for labor and/or sexual trade to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, South Africa, North America and Europe.

The Aquino government conservatively estimates the number of Filipino victims of trafficking from 300,000 to 400,000, with the number of children victims ranging from 60,000 to 100,000. Many of them migrate to work through legal and illegal means but are later coerced into exploitative conditions, drug trade or white slavery.

The situation has become so alarming that the US government, for non-altruistic reasons, had warned the Philippine government to get its act together lest it remains under Tier 2 of the US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report.

In 2012, the Aquino regime pursued cosmetic reforms, among them signing the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, which upgraded the Philippines to Tier 1, meaning that the country has complied with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

The amended Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, otherwise known as Republic Act 10364, defines "trafficking of persons" as the "the recruitment, obtaining, hiring, providing, offering, transportation, transfer, maintaining, harboring, or receipt of persons with or without the victim's consent or knowledge, within or across national borders by means of threat, or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation which includes at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs."

This definition of "trafficking in persons" sets a very thin line between human trafficking and illegal recruitment, especially for our OFWs.

Government efforts have hardly scratched the surface of the anti-trafficking campaign, however much it lauds itself in the media. For one, it only has 17 anti-trafficking prosecutors in the Department of Justice and 72 prosecutors in regional DOJ offices.

And though it has set up the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking in Persons (IACAT), it has only received and persecuted a handful of human trafficking for investigation since 2010. Compare this, for example, with an average of 1,500 cases, involving thousands of individuals, yearly that Migrante International receives, majority of which are related to human and sex trafficking, illegal recruitment and drug-related cases.

The ratio of resolution of cases of human trafficking/illegal recruitment in agencies such as the IACAT or POEA are close to nil, with most of perpetrators or recruitment agencies being given mere administrative sanctions only to be able to operate again.

Also, many victims, with the help of Migrante International and other concerned organizations, have filed charges of violations of RA 10364. Unfortunately, the government lacks the political will to fully address the cases. There are also reports of immigration and police officers who are coddlers of trafficking syndicates but, so far, no public or government official at any level has been prosecuted.

### **Budget cuts**

Aquino's annual national budget is one concrete manifestation of the government's thrust to further intensify the government's labor export policy while prioritizing profits over people.

During Aquino's term, funds for direct services for OFWs were slashed in the National Expenditure Program. For fiscal year 2012, budget for OFWs only got a less than one percent share (0.17 %) in the P1.8 trillion national budget.

Direct services for OFWs from concerned agencies, namely specific items under the DFA, DOLE, POEA, Department of Justice (DOJ) as lead agency of the IACAT, Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) and the Office of the President (OP), were decreased. Budget for OFW welfare and services in the said agencies suffered an 18% cut (P792 million) from 2011's sum of P3.8 million. This translated to a pitiful per capita spending of P261.83 for the 15 million overseas Filipinos.

In his Presidential Veto Message last December 2014, Aquino included the Legal Assistance Fund (LAF) in items in the General Appropriations Act 2015 placed under "conditional implementation" and subject to the approval of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). The presidential veto also called for a creation of a so-called "special fund" for the LAF, suggesting that funds for the LAF will be sourced elsewhere other than what is stated in the law.

Republic Act 8042, amended by RA 10022, or the Magna Carta for Migrant Workers requires a P100-million LAF in the annual national budget sourced from the following: P50 million from the Presidential Social Fund, P30-million from the Contingency Fund of the President and P20-million from OWWA. Since 2010, only an average of P30 million has been allocated for the LAF.

Moreover, based on DFA disbursement reports, the DFA has at least P6 billion unused funds from 2010 to 2013. A large chunk of so-called "savings" were from the "underspent" allocations for the Overseas Absentee Voting (OAV) and the Assistance to Nationals (ATN).

During the 2014 budget hearings, the Commission of Elections had expressed dismay over the Department of Budget and Management's (DBM) scrapping of the proposed P89.6 million budget for OAV registration in the 2015 NEP. Since 2010, the Aquino government has not allotted a single additional centavo for the implementation of the OAV, it has remained at P43.4 million since fiscal year 2010. This year, as previously in 2013, is a crucial year for OAV registration and implementation due to the upcoming 2016 elections. Migrante International fails to fathom how the OAV budget could have been "underspent", or even how the government expects to reach as many overseas absentee voters for 2016 with the present OAV budget.

From 2010 to 2013, only 34% of the appropriations for the OAV was used. As for the ATN budget, disbursement totalled only to P741 million while P19 billion was allocated for the budget item "protection of national interest of Filipino nationals abroad."

These were the same period when funds for the anomalous and unconstitutional Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP) were accumulated.

While funds for welfare and services for OFWs decreased, increases were made on the DOLE and POEA budgets mainly for their "marketing and job placement" purposes – despite declarations from Aquino in past SONAs that these agencies would focus on local job generation and more incentives for returned

***OFWs to address forced migration.***

One major consequence of budget cuts on OFWs direct services and welfare was the closure of ten embassies, consulates and posts in different countries around the world. As of July 31, 2012, embassies in Caracas in Venezuela; Koror, Palau; Dublin, Ireland and consulates general in Barcelona, Spain and Frankfurt, Germany have ceased to operate. Embassies in Stockholm, Sweden; Bucharest, Romania; Havana, Cuba; Helsinki, Finland; and consulate in Saipan in Northern Mariana Islands closed down on October 31, 2012.

In Tanzania, for example, where hundreds of Filipino seafarers are in jail for illegal fishing, there is no Philippine post. The closest embassy OFWs in distress could run to is the Philippine embassy in Kenya. The embassy in Kenya, on the other hand, covers 12 other African countries. In Saudi Arabia where there is an estimated 1.8 million OFWs there are only two Philippine posts, an embassy in Riyadh and a consulate in Jeddah. Most of Migrant International's cases of human and labor rights abuses, mysterious deaths, jailed OFWs and OFWs on death row are in Saudi Arabia. Posts in Saudi Arabia have also been reported "not accessible" to Filipinos in Saudi provinces. Hong Kong and Singapore, with more than 150,000 OFWs each, only have one embassy.

Needless to say, the closure of posts is highly impractical and outright insensitive to the plight of OFWs when the Philippines already has a shortage of posts abroad. It is unfortunate that the Aquino administration is assailing embassies and consulates, the only support system of Filipinos abroad, for so-called austerity measures and at the expense of welfare services for OFWs.

***State exactions***

Under Aquino's term, state exactions from OFWs were further institutionalized and aggravated through Aquino's signing of Administrative Order 31. AO 31 legalizes state exactions and taxation on OFWs by effectively calling on all government heads and agencies to "rationalize the rates of their fees and charges, increase their rates and impose new fees and charges."

Since 2010, the government had imposed numerous other fees from OFWs pre- and post-departure – the increase in e-passport fees, mandatory Pag-Ibig contributions, Philhealth premium cost hike, mandatory medical insurance, Affidavit of Support fees, to name a few.

A study by Migrant International estimated that the Aquino government collected an average of at least P26,267 from every overseas Filipino worker (OFW) processed by the POEA in 2010. This amount was higher than the average P18,000 the government collected before 2010. If 4,500 OFWs left daily to work abroad, the government earned an average P124 million a day, or roughly P45.26 billion in 2010, from processing fees and other costs shouldered by OFWs.

With the recent increases in the Philhealth premium, NBI clearance fees, e-passport fees, and the mandatory insurance, among other requirements for the Overseas Employment Certificate (OEC), the average cost for every OFW pre-departure has reached an average P30,000 by 2014 .

Aside from hikes in costs of requirements for the OEC, other fees and tax schemes being imposed on OFWs include the P550 terminal fee, the affidavit of support (AOS) in UAE, Macau and some parts of Europe and the discriminatory P75 Comelec certificate of registration, other onerous fees charged to seafarers and entertainers, and House Bill 3576 dubbed as the "forced remittance bill", sponsored by OFW Family Partylist Rep. Roy Seneres.

Ironically and unsurprisingly, the further institutionalization of state exactions and tax impositions have not translated to improved welfare services for OFWs in distress. Unresolved cases of OFWs continue to pile up at the POEA, National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC), OWWA, the DFA and POLO-OWWA in Philippine posts abroad. OFWs are plagued with an assortment of issues and problems throughout the entire migration cycle. The Aquino government's ability to uphold and protect the rights and welfare of OFWs in distress has lagged behind its apparent success in money-making schemes.

State exactions have caused OFWs and their families to become debt-ridden, contributing greatly to the widespread landlessness, joblessness and poverty of many. It is not unheard of for peasant families to mortgage or sell their small parcels of land or to submit their children to unpaid labor just to be able to pay loan-sharks or produce the sum needed to pay for exorbitant pre-departure and placement fees.

### ***Dismal rights and welfare program***

The Aquino government has highly praised itself for its supposed efforts to work with labor-receiving governments to formulate both formal and informal agreements meant to ensure that OFWs' conditions are within nationally- and internationally-accepted standards. These, however, are more wishful thinking than reality.

The efforts and outcomes are uneven. On one hand, efforts are systematic, sustained and deliberate on regulatory matters facilitating the departure of OFWs and receipt of remittances. These have resulted in record numbers of Filipinos overseas. On the other hand, efforts are spotty, partial and erratic on matters relating to giving migrants protection and support at home or abroad.

There is even a lack of accurate, comprehensive and timely information about migrant workers. During the height of repatriation efforts in Syria in 2012, for example, the OWWA and the DFA offered conflicting information on the average deployment costs needed to negotiate with Syrian employers for the release of OFWs from their contracts. The OWWA said that it had set the average deployment costs at USD\$2,500 per OFW while the DFA pegged it at USD\$3,000 to USD\$4,000. Even the figures for total population of OFWs in Syria did not match. The same case can be said in the ongoing repatriation of stranded OFWs in Saudi Arabia. Simply put, efforts will continue to be futile if concerned agencies cannot even agree on basic facts.

All these highlight the steady rise of violations of migrants' rights. Many OFWs and migrants' organizations have gone so far as to characterize the government as "criminally negligent" in its repeated failure to take primary responsibility in protecting migrants and their families. Despite these, the Aquino government continues to promote labor export. While it is true that compared to other labor-sending countries the Philippines has a relatively sophisticated and well-developed legal framework to protect the rights and welfare of migrants and their families, this has largely been pushed by force of circumstance of the rapidly increasing numbers of OFWs that have been victimized by violations of rights and the resounding clamor of a growing number of OFWs, their families and advocates who have managed to organize among themselves.

Even measures deemed significant by government such as the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and the Overseas Absentee Voting Act have not been implemented and fulfilled systematically under the Aquino administration. Cosmetic reforms are certainly no match to gargantuan problems emanating from the labor export policy, rendering these laws toothless, if not

inutile. Hence, no amount of legislation can offer full protection, much less deter recurring problems of maltreatment, insufficient social and welfare services, government failures and violence against OFWs.

### ***Misuse, abuse and corruption of OWWA funds***

The OWWA Omnibus Policies (OOP) or OWWA Resolution No. 038, passed and implemented on September 19, 2003, for instance, continues to be in force to this day. The OOP stipulates the renewal of OWWA membership per contract. Before the OOP, a one-time contribution of the \$25 membership fee meant a lifetime membership for OFWs. When the OOP was implemented, failure to pay and renew the \$25 mandatory contribution per contract (usually every two years) meant that an OFW is not entitled to programs and welfare services by the OWWA.

The OOP also limits the benefits and welfare services entitled to OFWs – among its provisions are the termination of OWWA membership upon expiration of employment contract; restriction of voluntary membership to two years; selective repatriation of migrant workers in times of crises, epidemics and wars; and the granting of the sole deciding authority to the OWWA Board of Trustees with regard the management of OWWA funds.

Also, the OOP discriminates against OFWs according to status. Under the OOP, only active members of OWWA could avail of the services and benefits consisting of a life insurance for natural death, insurance for accidental death, disability benefits, scholarship programs, repatriation and reintegration. Others, such as medical insurance and health benefits, have either been privatized or taxed from OFWs and/or employers.

The OOP has since been declared anti-migrant and a money-making scheme. Support mechanisms should be put in place to accommodate welfare needs of OFWs and their families, regardless of status. This is the OWWA's constitutional mandate. Even OFWs who were terminated, have become undocumented or those who have decided to come home for good should be entitled to OWWA benefits.

Unfortunately, the OOP has been recently been institutionalized and enacted into law by Aquino through the OWWA Charter Act or Republic Act 10801.

There is also a lack of comprehensive and sustainable reintegration program for returned OFWs. What the Aquino government offers are mere dole-outs and band-aid solutions that are not long-term solutions to unemployment, low wages and lack of social services.

Most of the government's reintegration programs for returned OFWs are made up of loans and one-time livelihood programs. Most recently, returned OFWs from Libya, Syria and Saudi Arabia have been complaining about the P2 billion OWWA reintegration program that Aquino inaugurated in 2011 because of its stringent requirements for collateral and onerous interest rates.

Aquino also failed to investigate allegations of misuse and corruption of the OWWA funds. The plunder case filed against former president Arroyo for misuse and corruption of OWWA funds, for instance, was initiated by private citizens and organizations and not the Aquino administration.

Migrante has long been calling for a "full audit" and an "immediate and independent investigation" of OWWA funds in light of many unresolved issues of abuse, misuse and corruption.

In 2011, a report by the Commission on Audit (COA) revealed that OWWA's overseas officers failed to



remit more than P21 million in collections to OWWA's Land Bank-Manila dollar account during the last ten years. The Land Bank also charges a 1% management fee per annual deposits made by the OWWA. This contradicts reason: money deposited to the bank should be earning interest and not the other way around. If so, where did the money go?

In 2006, then AFP Chief of Staff Roy Cimatu botched a rescue mission funded by OWWA during the Lebanon crisis. The OWWA released P150 million for the repatriation of OFWs but out of the 6,000 OFWs there, only 1,000 were repatriated by Cimatu. The incident prompted several Senate hearings and it was then discovered that P6.8 billion of OWWA funds were transferred to the Development Bank of the Philippines and Landbank of the Philippines (P3.4 billion each) without any consultations with the OFW sector.

Former solicitor general Atty. Frank Chavez also filed a case at the DOJ against former president Gloria Arroyo for alleged misuse, re-channel and charge to OWWA funds various projects that had nothing to do with OFWs, among them the supposed evacuation of Filipinos from Iraq, Kuwait and Afghanistan in 2003. No actual evacuation took place.

These cases remain unresolved and shelved, and calls for a full audit have been ignored by the Aquino administration.

### ***"Double standard" foreign policies***

Throughout his presidency, Aquino has been criticized for his "double standard" foreign policies. More often than not, such policies have had direct effects on the welfare and well-being of OFWs in their host countries.

In the case of the Sabah dispute, the Philippine government's passivity and lack of political will to protect national interest virtually emboldened and gave license to Malaysian forces to attack and launch violent crackdowns on Filipino nationals.

Sabah is one of the most common destinations of trafficked Filipinos, mostly women. It is also one of the most common "transit points" of trafficked Filipinos on their way to other parts of Asia. As a result of the Aquino government's refusal to acknowledge the legitimacy of the Sabah claim, crackdowns conducted by the Malaysian government against Filipinos became more rampant.

In its handling of the Sabah conflict, the Aquino government exposed its double standards and contrasting motivations and interests vis a vis the Spratlys and Panatag Shoal issues. It remains aggressive in the Spratlys issue to promote and justify increased US troops' presence in the Asia-Pacific region while it is passive in the Sabah issue to appease Malaysia which plays a lead role in the ongoing peace negotiations between the MILF and the Philippine government.

The same can be said on how the Aquino government handled the conflict with Taiwan with regard the alleged killing of a Taiwanese fisherman by the Philippine Coast Guard in 2012. OFWs in Taiwan suffered the backlash of the Aquino government's callous, incompetent and undiplomatic handling of the issue. The Aquino government attempted to justify the killing by asserting that the Taiwanese fisherman poached on Philippines seas. Only later did it conduct an investigation when OFWs in Taiwan were getting the brunt of attacks.

On the other hand, the Aquino administration was lenient with the US Navy for damaging the Tubbata-

ha reefs. Aquino said that the US Navy showed “sensitivity” by apologizing. He also refused to address questions on the US ships’ presence in Philippine seas and instead said that he saw no reason to involve the contentious Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) in the Tubbataha issue.

While continuously harping on how the government is ready to “defend sovereignty amid territorial disputes,” Aquino nevertheless showed his puppetry and subservience to US’ economic and territorial interests.

## **The Change OFWs Want to See: Radical Changes and Reforms for OFWs**

### **Proposals and recommendations to President-Elect Duterte**

To genuinely address the problem of forced migration, economic policies should focus on developing the national economy by advancing local industries, agriculture and basic services.

Migrante International fully supports the call and struggle for national industrialization and genuine land reform as the ultimate solution to the problem of forced migration and to end the labor export program. These are the fundamental changes and reforms OFWs want to see in a Duterte presidency.

Towards this goal, OFWs present the following “10-point doables” that President-elect Duterte can implement with political will within his first 100 days to serve as “confidence-building” measures with the OFW sector, to wit:

1. Prosecute outgoing Pres. Benigno Aquino III and DBM Sec. Florencio Abad for allegations of re-channeling and utilizing OFWs’ Legal Assistance Funds to the anomalous Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP), as well as other counts of criminal neglect against OFWs, particularly in the case of Mary Jane Veloso and OFWs who have been executed abroad under Aquino’s term;
2. Conduct a full and independent audit of alleged abuse, misuse and corruption of OWWA funds, from the term of former Pres. Arroyo to present, and conduct a full evaluation of all of OWWA’s existing programs;
3. Immediately order the release of OWWA funds to thousands of rightful OWWA claimants, and reinstate eradicated programs because of the OWWA Omnibus Policies;
4. Recall all abusive and erring officials in all PH posts, especially Ambassador Ezzedin Tago of Saudi Arabia and Consul General Roberto Manalo of Indonesia, and conduct a performance audit of all officials and employees in all PH posts ;
5. Revamp all involved officials in the “tanim-bala” extortion scheme, from officials to personnel of the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), and investigate alleged smuggling syndicates and their coddlers in government involved in the balikbayan box extortion scheme;
6. Investigate notorious recruitment agencies and their coddlers in government, and prosecute and hold criminally accountable convicted traffickers, particularly, Kristina Sergio and Julius Lacanilao, traffickers of Mary Jane Veloso, and Isidro Rodriguez, trafficker of at least 300 Filipino teachers;
7. Re-establish all PH posts closed down by the Aquino government, and create new posts where there is an existing clamor by OFWs, particularly in Nagoya, Japan and Alberta, Canada;

8. Abolish the irrelevant and money-making Overseas Employment Certificate (OEC), and cancel the imposed P550 terminal fee and;
9. Revoke the POEA Standard Employment Contract for Seamen; and,
10. Push for the inclusion of CAHRIHL, international conventions and norms, obligations of states under international law to respect the rights of migrants and labor in school curricula.

Below are other policy changes and government actions that OFWs are pushing in the Duterte administration:

On accountability of erring and abusive officials:

- Conduct a full revamp of embassy officials and PH posts whose track records indicate dismal welfare services and protection of OFWs, particularly Saudi Arabia and other parts of the Middle East;
- Investigate and prosecute abusive and erring officials in the exercise of their duties,
- Create a people's monitoring system on the conduct of government officials as mandated by RA 8042.

On OWWA funds:

- Increase funds for on-site services, OFW shelters here and abroad, and expand services and benefits to all migrant workers and OFWs in distress, regardless of status;
- Investigate the alleged misuse and diversion of OWWA funds, anomalous investments, electoral fraud and corruption;
- Investigate OWWA Funds sourced from the US\$25 contributions and interest income of investments; the anomalous investment of the Smokey Mountain Participation Project Certificate (SMPP); unremitted OWWA collections and un-liquidated cash advances; and, loans extended to government and recruitment agencies, among others;
- Investigate funds allotted to the P2-billion reintegration package inaugurated by the present administration;

On illegal recruitment and human trafficking:

- Push for an independent body to track down and investigate trafficking syndicates and erring recruitment agencies and push for their speedy prosecution and the imposition of stiffer penalties;
- Conduct extensive education information and dissemination on illegal recruitment and trafficking from the barangay-level and up, and;
- Push for an independent investigation of the involvement, directly or indirectly, of government officials, especially those from TESDA, DOLE, POEA, OWWA, BI, NAIA, airports and ports and DFA.

On OFWs in jails and on death row:

- Increase the annual P100M Legal Assistance and P100M Repatriation Fund for migrant workers and OFWs in distress through the General Appropriations Act as mandated by Republic Act 8042 or the Magna Carta for Overseas Filipinos and Migrant Workers Act of 1995, as amended by RA 10022;

On protection of land-based OFWs in distress:

- Establish Philippine posts and labor and welfare posts in countries where there are none, additional posts in countries with large concentration of OFWs, and the re-institution of posts that were closed down due to the present administration's austerity measures;
- Establish a special court for migrant workers;
- Create support mechanisms that will ensure easy access to justice for OFWs here and abroad;
- Push for additional labor arbiters, hearing officers and lawyers here and abroad;
- Indemnify all victims and their families, including filing of cases against abusive and erring officials with the Ombudsman, the Committee on Human Rights and other legal remedies; and
- Create a migrants' desk at the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) and establish additional POEA adjudication offices in provinces.
- Push for more accessible and fund-assured protective mechanisms for women and minors to include interventions, legal representation and litigation costs; and push for the establishment of additional safe shelters for women and minors with in-house social workers, doctors, psychiatrists as support services to victims of rape and sexual abuse and maltreatment.

On protection of seafarers:

- Establish on-site programs in concerned Philippine Embassies and Consulates;
- Conduct dialogues concerning mechanisms to ensure protection of seafarers with concerned governments and the International Transport Federation (ITF) where major destination seaports are located (Singapore, Rotterdam in The Netherlands, Hamburg in Germany, Hong Kong); work closely with existing church institutions with seafarer ministries and other NGOs for easy access of social services including on-site visits in their ship carriers;
- Enact a genuine Magna Carta for Seafarers, in compliance with the newly ratified International Maritime Convention (2006).

On policy reforms on existing anti-migrant policies and laws:

- Scrap the OWWA Omnibus Policies (OOP) and push for the reinstatement of the Legal Assistance Program, Medicare Program, General Financial Assistance Program and on-site OWWA services;
- Scrap Executive Order 247, the POEA Standard Contract for Seafarers and all other circulars and guidelines that impose additional burden to migrant workers;
- Review and amend the Overseas Absentee Voting Act and the Partylist System Act and proposed amendments to address the problem of massive disenfranchisement among overseas Filipinos;
- Propose amendments to RA 8042, in particular the repeal of the mandatory insurance and the three-month cap to monetary claims, "Section 37-A – Compulsory Insurance Coverage for Agency-Hired Workers of the Republic Act No. 8042, as amended, Republic Act No. 10022"; and
- Repeal one-sided trade and labor treaties and agreements.

On forging equal treaties and labor bilateral agreements with labor-receiving countries:

- Actively push for the implementation of UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers;
- Immediately review labor bilateral agreements with countries implementing the kafala system;
- Identify “country hot spots” where employers blatantly violate OFW rights and welfare and impose necessary sanctions;
- Submit regular reports to the United Nations Committee on Migrant Workers and committees such as CESCR, CERD, CEDAW, CCPR and ILO;

Review all existing agreements or other diplomatic relations and foreign policies entered into by the Philippine government with the receiving governments; and,

- Work for the collection and critique of the existing national policies of receiving governments vis-à-vis international conventions, norms and other related documents.

On curbing forced migration and putting an end to the labor export policy:

Institutionalize the granting of financial relief assistance to OFWs repatriated due to war, crisis and calamities here and abroad and to OFWs in distress and their families;

- Assert equal opportunities and benefits for returned migrants under the OWWA, regardless of status;
- Institutionalize a public and universal pension system for all OFWs;
- Push for local job generation through national industrialization and genuine land reform that will push for sustainable job generation so that Filipinos would not be forced to seek greener pastures abroad.

## **On the formation of a “Department of OFWs”**

Indeed, there has been a growing clamor among OFWs for a “one-stop shop” that would cater to the protection and promotion of OFW rights and welfare. The present “one-country-approach” being implemented by agencies tasked to provide direct services to OFWs, namely, the DFA, DOLE, OWWA and POEA, has been dysfunctional and inoperative, to the detriment of OFWs, especially those in distress.

Migrante International therefore sees and appreciates the rationale behind President-Elect Duterte’s pronouncement of establishing a “Department of OFWs” that seeks to systematize, consolidate and strengthen government efforts to protect our OFWs.

Migrante International is not against the formation of a “Department of OFWs” per se, but it forwards its serious apprehensions on the basis of its evaluation of the performances of existing agencies concerned with dealing with OFW services and welfare. Fundamentally, Migrante International has been committed to the advance the rights and welfare of OFWs and their families as well as to work for a just and prosperous society that will eliminate the roots of forced migration and put a decisive end to the labor export policy.

It is in this light that Migrante International poses the challenge that the formation of a “Department of OFWs” should not work to merely further institutionalize labor export, and instead address the decades-long clamor of OFWs and their families to put an end to it. With regard welfare services, there is also an urgent need to review and evaluate the programs and services of all government agencies involved in overseas employment.

### The bankruptcy of the labor export policy

There are currently 15 million overseas Filipinos and an estimated at least 6,000 leaving the country daily to work abroad. Filipino people are being forced to migrate and be uprooted from their families because of desperation. The economy's lack of development resulting in job loss at home is the primary push factor. It is a sad consequence when our labor force is uprooted from their families, forced to endure unfair labor policies and abuses, and in some cases, suffer death, in exchange for cheap labor because of government failure to address poverty and joblessness.

OFW remittances have kept the economy afloat amid fiscal deficit and the global economic crisis. Remittances reached \$26 billion in 2014, amounting to nine percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). But while the national economy benefits from OFW remittances in that they contribute greatly to compensate and finance fiscal deficits and debt, the surge in OFW remittances has unfortunately made it convenient for the government to skirt around the rightful demands to curb poverty and create decent jobs at home.

In the last four decades, Philippine governments have been aggressive in crafting programs and services aimed to facilitate and encourage forced migration. While acknowledging the many social costs, these were effectively downplayed by the hailing of OFW remittances. Rather, the Philippine government has unfailingly and resolutely promoted labor export as unequivocally beneficial for OFWs and their families. This is particularly done by overstating supposed development benefits for the economy and the income benefits for households.

The economic compulsion of past Philippines government to keep exporting Filipinos to maintain or, especially, to increase remittances unfortunately overrides and precludes undertaking any measures that, directly or indirectly, constrict the flow of migration – even if such measures would immediately and, in the long-run, prevent the incidence of abuses and migrant rights violations.

Filipinos are being forced to migrate because of desperation borne out of the economy's lack of development resulting in job loss, low wages and lack of livelihood at home. OFWs have borne witness to how insincere, insensitive and inept past governments have been in upholding and securing the protection and welfare of OFWs. The past four decades of Philippine labor export has showcased a more blatant and unapologetic policy that continues to exploit OFWs' cheap labor and foreign remittances in accordance to US imperialist interests and dictates.

The change OFWs want to see in the six-year Duterte presidency are:

- 10 million sustainable domestic jobs in six years;
- A stop to contractualization of domestic labor;
- A genuine agrarian reform program;

- Free basic social services, such as education, health care and housing;
- A genuine reintegration program for retiring OFWs and a public and universal pension system;
- A planned economy that would ensure the trickle-down of OFW remittances to national industrialization and land reform;
- An efficient mass transport system, better internet and IT utilities that OFWs can come home to;
- Fast, efficient and more accessible venues for redress for OFWs in distress, here and abroad;
- Competent and OFW-friendly embassy and department officials;
- Rights-based bilateral labor and immigration agreements with labor-receiving countries;
- Justice and indemnification for all victims of illegal recruitment and trafficking; and,
- An end to all schemes and government policies that treat OFWs as mere milking cows.

Migrante International firmly believes that a “Department of OFWs” should be committed and oriented towards these goals. It is very open to work closely with the Duterte administration to ensure that this thrust is realized in the next six years. It will continue to push for genuine participation and representation of OFWs in government to ensure the realization of this thrust.

A genuinely progressive and “socialist” society should work towards the eradication or necessity of such a department, and instead, strive for a society in which families do not need to be torn apart just to survive.

###

## **Culture and the Arts Agenda 2016**

### ***Rationale:***

In the Philippines, the dominant culture is colonial, bourgeois, and feudal. This backward culture is deeply entrenched in our society. It is extensively propagated and relentlessly reinforced by institutions and apparatuses under the sway of US Imperialism and the Roman Catholic Church.

Culture includes the behaviors and beliefs of a people. Among the massively influential apparatuses are the private and public educational institutions in the country, the traditional mass media and new Internet based social media. Arts and literature too have been used as tools by the dominant forces to propagate colonial, backward and pro-elite ideas, beliefs and concepts. Arts and literature are effective carriers of culture. In this context is the truth behind the statement that culture is a driving force for economic and political changes and the formation of national identity.

For the past decades, neoliberal policies have led to excessive commercialism and regimentation in popular and traditional culture and the arts. These policies have brought cultural and moral ruin to our people. The massive influx of foreign cultural products and services have brought vital aspects of our cultural economy—our country's songs, films, books, computer programs and other cultural products—to the brink of extinction.

In lieu of this state of affairs, a nationalist, progressive and popular culture must be developed and propagated. Nationalist because it upholds and defends the sovereignty and independence of the Filipino nation, combating colonial mentality and subservience, while it also expresses the richness and depth of Philippine culture and identity. Progressive because it upholds the scientific outlook and methodology, and opposes feudal thinking, superstitions and ideas which keep the Filipino people in a world of ignorance. And popular because it emanates from, and serves the interests of, the broad masses of the Filipino people, reflects their conditions and expresses their needs and aspirations, and combats the prevailing decadent, bourgeois and feudal, anti-people and patriarchal values.

### ***Promote a Nationalist, Scientific and Pro-People Culture and Arts***

1) The State should uphold the people's right to accessible and quality pro-Filipino education while supporting the development of nationalist school curricula and patriotic Filipino scholarship.

2) The State should develop a cultural agenda for heightening nationalism among the youth by providing substantial grants and sponsoring individual and collective research on Philippine heroes, historical events, and cultural artifacts with a particular significance for the Philippine nationalist struggle for genuine independence, sovereignty and social justice. Museums, monuments, significant historical sites, markers and structures should be protected, refurbished, restored, modernized or established. Schools should arrange field trips for their students to visit these sites and museums. School curricula from the secondary to the tertiary level must include the study of outstanding individuals like Andres Bonifacio and Apolinario Mabini.

3) The State should develop a comprehensive plan for progressive and popular educational programming on public television and other mass media outlets with an emphasis on Philippine culture, social



realities and history. Programming should be inclusive in terms of gender, ethnicity, religion and economic sector and be truly national in scope. Private media entities should also be made to follow quotas in terms of giving air-time to Philippine-made content and promoting popular and relevant educational programs. Efforts should be made to make the Internet available to the greatest number of schoolchildren and communities so that the digital divide can be reduced.

4) The State should support the development, intellectualization and dissemination of the Filipino national language by enhancing its use in official communications, active promotion through mass media, and decisive commitment to its use as the primary language of teaching at all levels and all fields of knowledge. There should be a large-scale government program for the translation of literary and technical works from other languages into Filipino. On the other hand, the use of other major and local Philippine languages in mass media, education and literature should be supported through grants, subsidies and regular funding for local language initiatives and associations. Publishing of literary works in Filipino and other Philippine languages should be given massive support in coordination with Philippine publishers, book outlets and genuinely Filipino literary festivals and events.

5) The State should establish and fund multifunctional Community Centers for Culture and the Arts at the regional, city and barangay levels. These centers can serve as free venues for film showings, theatre, socio-cultural and ethnographic exhibits, literary events, symposia, performances, workshops, lectures, small cultural festivals and multimedia libraries with Internet access. These can also provide venues for formal and informal adult education and cultural trainings led by grassroots cultural groups. Regular cultural events and workshops for children and the youth can be held in these venues. Among Indigenous People's communities, these community centers for culture and the arts can promote the cultural self-determination of cultural communities, independent of the commodified thrust of cultural tourism, by emphasizing and supporting the preservation, dissemination and revitalization of their intrinsically valuable intangible cultural heritage. These community centers for culture and the arts can also serve as the bases for eventually establishing regional high schools for the arts with closer ties to local traditions and communities.

6) The State should enact protectionist economic measures to safeguard Filipino artists and workers in the field of culture and the arts against unfair competition, unjust preferential treatment of foreign acts and the flooding of the Philippine market by imported cultural goods. Direct foreign ownership of media and educational institutions should be restricted. These policies should be guided by the principle that a nation's cultural and historical wealth and heritage are not reducible to commodities and commercial goods.

7) The State, through its national and local cultural institutions and agencies in coordination with the unions and associations of Filipino artists and cultural workers, should give adequate support for the massive production and wide dissemination of works by Filipino artists, cultural producers and grassroots cultural workers through accessible subsidies and grants both for individuals and groups.

8) The State should recognize the rights of Filipino artists and workers in the field of culture and the arts to form unions and associations for the protection and promotion of their rights and welfare. Workers in creative industries should enjoy job security, decent wages, adequate benefits such as health and housing, humane working conditions, workplaces free from sexual harassment and effective participation in decision-making. Workplaces should be free from oppressive practices and all forms of discrimination.

FOR THE FIRST 100 DAYS, we the people, cultural workers and artists ask the newly elected President Rodrigo Duterte to do the following:

- 1) Make a policy declaration fostering nationalist, progressive and pro-people culture;
- 2) For the 2017 General appropriation's act, ensure the increase in the budget allocation for education and culture to between twenty (20 %) and twenty-five (25%) percent of the national budget;
- 3) Direct the National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) to hold a people's culture and arts summit of artists, cultural workers and people's grassroots organizations, to discuss and adopt a comprehensive three to six-year cultural program promoting nationalist, progressive and pro-people culture;
- 4) Direct the NCCA to democratize the process of selection and nomination of the members of the different sub-commissions down to the sub-committees. Immediately release an open call for nominations to all artists, cultural organizations and people's organizations; Ensure grassroots representation at the national, regional, and sub-regional levels of the different committees;
- 5) Direct the NCCA to immediately remove the item "budget for the military" from its endowment fund;
- 6) Instruct the People's TV network (including its radio counterpart) to meet with people's cultural organizations to discuss the development and promotion of a nationalist, progressive and pro-people television and radio program. At least one three-hour TV program per week and a two-hour per day radio program should be allotted to people's cultural organizations;
- 7) Expand the coverage of EO 255, directing radio stations to increase to at least ten songs per hour the number of Filipino composed songs they play on their stations while giving more exposure to people-oriented songs; impose a fine on stations practicing the "payola system".
- 8) Release an Executive Order institutionalizing the collection of displacement/equity fees from all foreign performing acts in the country. Equity funds collected by the Bureau of Immigration should be centralized to the NCCA's endowment fund for the benefit and use of artists and cultural workers;
- 9) Hold a Bi-Annual Youth Nationalism Summit both at the national and regional level;
- 10) Regularize all contractual employees of the NCCA and other government cultural institutions. Institutionalize social benefits for cultural workers such as health care, basic housing and pensions.

We, as cultural workers, artists and representatives of people's organizations, hope that the Duterte administration gives due attention to arts and literature programs and recognize the artists and cultural workers' significant role in nation building-- all in the context of serving the people. We call on the Duterte administration to help institutionalise and implement these proposals to help strengthen a pro-Filipino and progressive cultural environment and protect Filipino artists rights and welfare.

We expect these proposals to be pursued alongside broader reforms for social, economic and environmental justice. In turn, we pledge to be vigilant and active in holding the administration up to its promises of coming change. ###

# REGIONAL AGENDA

## **AGENDA NG MAMAMAYAN SA GITNANG LUZON**

Labanan ang Pandarambong at Pambubusabos, Panghihimasok at Agresyong Militar, Agresyong Kultural sa Bansa at Hegemonya sa Asya-Pasipiko ng Imperyalismong US! ITAGUYOD ang INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY nagtataguyod ng tunay na kaunlarang pang-ekonomya, kapayapaan at diplomasya.

### A. Ibasura ang MDT - EDCA – VFA/Balikatan

- na sa rehiyon ang 2 agreed location: Basa Air Base at (Pampanga, Subic, Crow Valley) Fort Magsaysay sa Nueva Ecija
- Epekto sa kabataan at kababaihan: Paglalang Prostitusyon, kriminalidad, droga at iba pang imoralidad.

### B. Tutulan ang patuloy na reklamasyon ng bansang Tsina sa West Philippine Sea.

US AND CHINA: OUT OF WEST PHIL SEA!

C. Kagyat na patigilin at ipawalang bias ang permit ng mga Mining Companies na nag-oopereyt sa rehiyon lalo na sa bayan ng Santa Cruz, Zambales at Bulacan!

#### PANGALAN NG MGA KUMpanya MINING SA ZAMBALES:

- o Benguet Corp Nickel Mining Inc.  
(pag-aari ng Benguet Corp) - Lina G. Fernandez\*
- o ERAMEN Minerals Trading Corporation - Enrique Fernandez\*
- o Shangfil Mining and Trading Corporation  
(dating A3 Unanapag-aaring Defensor); Manny So (Presidente)\*
- o Filipinas Mining (ngayon ay LnLna); Michael Luz Herlihy (Senior Vice)\*
- o DMCI Mining Corporation- ZDMCI  
(sub-con ng Benguet Mines, dating CARAU na dating Acoje Mines); ZDMC- Cesar Simbualan Jr (Presidente)\*
- o Leonel ang Leoni Archipelagic Mineral Inc.- Deody V. Solee (Manager Tenements & Permits)- Lawrence N. Leonio (CEO)\*

### D. Ipamahagi ng libre ang lupain ng Hasyenda Luisita sa Tarlac, Hasyenda Dolores sa Pampanga,

- 3,100 ektarya sa Lot 28 at Lot 29 sa Fort Magsaysay (Nueva Ecija)!
- Ibalik ang Lupaing Ninuno sa mga katutubo na inangkin ng mga proyektong tulad ng Clark Green City, Aboitiz, APECO sa Aurora at iba pang proyektong nagiging instrument sa pagpapalayas sa mga katutubo at mga magsasaka sa kanilang lupain!
- Clark at Subic Naval Base (Clark Green City + base conversion tuladng CADT/CALT – 10,038hec sa

Bamban at Mabalacat;

- Lamao (Bataan petrochem): Sawatain ang patuloy at mabilis na conversion ng mga lupain, at ang Manila Bay Reclamation Project (Manila-Bataan-Bulacan)
- Suportahan at palakasin ang pambansang industriya, tutulan ang Import liberalisasyon
- (sibuyas, palay, etc);
- Rehabilitasyon sa mga sinalanta ng bagyo mula pa sa bagyong Labuyo noong 2013, Lando at Nona noong 2015.

E. Libreng Irigasyon para sa magsasaka! Pagpapaunlad ng Mekanisasyon para sa magsasaka, hindi sa mga Panginoong May lupa.

F. Ipawalang bias ang mga batas na nagiging dahilan ng paglapastangan sa karapatan ng mamamayan tulad ng Fisheries code at IPRA!

G. ITIGIL ANG PAMPULITIKANG PANUNUPIIL AT PAMAMASLANG!

- Bigyan ng Katarungan ang mga biktima ng EJK sa rehiyon! Willem Geertman, Waldo Palispis at iba pa sa panahon ng rehimeng US-Aquino! OPLAN BAYANIHAN wakasan na!
- Katarungan at Indemnikipasyon sa mga biktima ng Martial Law!
- PALAYAIN ANG LAHAT NG BILANGGONG PULITIKAL! May 11 Political Prisoners sa rehiyon, ang dala-wa ay napalaya na sa pamamagitan ng bail.

H. Itigil at labanan ang Pribatisasyon ng mga Pamublikong Hospital

I. Ibasura ang K to 12 at RPHER ni Aquino!

J. Ipatupad ang pambansang minimum na sahod ng mga kawani at mga guro; Kilalanin ang karapatan sa pag-uunyon sa pribado at pampubliko.

K. Ibigay ang serbisyong nararapat para sa dukha, disenteng pabahay at serbisyo, hindi demolisyon!

###

## **Project Metro Manila: The First 100 Days**

### **Bayan Metro Manila**

Metro Manila is home to more than 12 million Filipinos. It hosts the country's seat of government, the financial and commercial districts, the university belt, and the center of arts and culture.

But despite being the premier urban hub in the Philippines, the National Capital Region is plagued by extreme poverty, wealth inequality, job insecurity, homelessness, rampant criminality, and deteriorating quality of living.

Majority of its workforce are contractuels, the local economy is sustained by the informal sector, and residents are squabbling over a few resources distributed by a corrupt bureaucracy. Meanwhile, the corporate elite is aggressively promoting projects and policy reforms that generate massive profits at the expense of the working poor.

The situation is unsustainable, unjust, and undemocratic.

The incoming government of President-elect Rodrigo Roa Duterte should urgently address the decline of Metro Manila. A new blueprint for urban planning is needed to improve the region and uplift the lives of its residents.

The new government should recognize the right of the people to take control in planning the future of their cities.

Below are the specific proposals of people's organizations on how to begin the transformation of Metro Manila in the first 100 days of the Duterte presidency.

We are presenting the following socio-economic reforms and demands as an alternative to the neo-liberal policies implemented by the current government. Priority should be given to the implementation of land reform in order to boost rural production as a basis to embark on a national industrialization program. Urban development cannot be realized if the country's agricultural sector remain backward and under the feudal control of a few landholding families and transnational corporations.

We support the resumption of the peace talks between the government and the National Democratic Front since it can provide an opportunity to tackle proposals on how to promote genuine development in the country.

We call the Duterte government to revive local production, protect the welfare of workers, ensure the delivery of basic services to the people, address consumer issues, improve the natural habitats, develop the mass transport system, build public housing for the poor, and eliminate pork in all levels of the bureaucracy.

We believe that addressing these issues will significantly contribute to the fight against criminality. Progressive communities and empowered citizens are the foundations of a peaceful society.

1. Revive Local Industries and Protect Labor Rights

- Create jobs by reviving the local manufacturing sector. Rebuild local industries like the Marikina shoe industry. Support domestic producers (Navotas fishing, SMEs, farmers);
- Strengthen mechanism in monitoring enforcement of labor laws like union building and occupational safety;
- Legislate National Minimum Wage;
- Stop 'Endo' (contractualization);
- Draft program on how to protect BPO workers;
- Provide assistance to informal economy workers;
- Stop the privatization of public markets, stop the demolition of community markets, build more public markets, allot government funds to modernize public markets.

2. Address Consumer Issues and Ensure Delivery of Basic Services

- Progressive tax reform;
- Review exorbitant taxes and fees by line agencies and LGUs;
- Reverse the privatization of water and energy utilities;
- Stop the privatization of hospitals (Orthopedic, Fabella, Tala);
- Improve Internet connectivity, build a national broadband network.

3. Make Metro Manila a Livable Habitat

- Preserve and protect the last remaining natural habitats in the region (Bird Sanctuary in Las Pinas and Paranaque, mangrove forest in Navotas, La Mesa Eco-Park, Arboretum in Diliman, Marikina Watershed);
- Identify the green corridor of Metro Manila, expand the green spaces;
- Scrap the National Reclamation Plan. End reclamation projects. Formulate a comprehensive program on how to rehabilitate Manila Bay;
- Scrap the proposed Laguna Lake Expressway Dike Project;
- Pullout coal stockpile in Manila;
- Strengthen community-level disaster preparedness programs;
- Address garbage problem. Reduce waste. Stop plastic pollution. Close down open dumpsites along Manila Bay.

4. Solve the Metro Traffic. Develop the Mass Transport System Now.

- Develop the railways connecting Metro Manila to Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog;
- Replace the maintenance providers of MRT;
- Reverse the privatization of LRT and other mass transport facilities.

5. Solve the housing problem

- Onsite and in-city relocation for informal settlers, build public housing for the poor;
- Review PPP projects and city rezoning laws that would displace the poor (MRT-7, QC Business District, North Bay Boulevard)
- Stop demolition of communities in government-owned properties (Welfareville, National Government Center, Southville)

## 6. Good Governance

- Prosecute President Benigno Aquino III and subordinates who concocted and implemented the unconstitutional Disbursement Acceleration Program;
- Abolish all forms of pork barrel in Congress and LGUs, rechannel funds to social services;
- End political patronage in the delivery of basic services such as education and health;
- Establish a people's consultative council in cities and municipalities to ensure accountability, transparency and citizen participation in governance.

## 7. Sectoral agenda

### WORKERS

1. End neo-liberal attacks against workers and ban contractualization.
2. Prioritize the enactment of the P16,000 National Minimum Wage for government employees, P750.00 daily salary for workers in the privatesector and P125.00 wage increase across the board nationwide.
3. Recognize and implement basic workers rights particularly "Right to Self-Organization," and "Right to Collective Bargaining."
4. Upgrade the Occupational Health and Safety Standards to be able to give our workers the maximum security needed inside their respective workplaces. Immediately serve justice to the victims of accidents inside their factories and make the Aquino government accountable.
5. Junk all anti-worker laws including the Two-Tiered Wage System, DO18 – A (Contractualization), NTIPC, Privatization of Government Agencies among others.
6. Implement a P2,000 monthly pension increase for SSS pensioners and prosecute big capitalists who are not remitting SSS of their employees.
7. Lessen the tax of Filipino workers and increase tax exemptions on bonuses including 13th and 14th month pay.

### WOMEN

1. On Comprehensive Women and Child Care
  - a) Oppose the closure and abolition of the Fabella Hospital and allocate more funds to the national maternity hospital.
  - b) Establish and strengthen health centers in every barangay that offer similar services like that of the Fabella Hospital all over Metro Manila.
2. On Women and Children Protection
  - a) Fortify Gender and Development Councils on the city-levels down to every barangay.
  - b) Stronger implementation of laws on establishing one day care center in every barangay.
  - c) Enact the Magna Carta for Day Care Workers in the 17 th Congress.
  - d) Increase salary of women workers.
  - e) Expand benefits for women workers including expansion of maternity leave among others.

### YOUTH

1. Pour more support to Local Universities and Colleges in Metro Manila and other regions to be able to
2. give free college level education and to prevent patronage politicking at the local level.



3. Junk K12 program.

LGBT

1. On Health Issues

- a) Allot bigger fund allocation for health services particularly for people living with HIV and AIDS.
- b) Massive government efforts in educating our people concerning HIV and AIDS.

2. On LGBT Rights and Welfare

- a) Immediate passage of the Anti-Discrimination Bill.
- b) Enact an Anti-Hate Crime Law.
- c) Massive education campaign from the government on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE).

Artists and Cultural Workers

1. On Cultural Reforms

- a) Set up each city's Council for Culture and the Arts, a government body that will ensure the preservation and promotion of a nationalist culture.
- b) Combat illiteracy by having sustained literacy programs for each barangay.
- c) Uphold the use of the Filipino language and popularize Filipino literature. Help propagate and sustain theater plays, films, art shows and performances, musical events and visual arts exhibits depicting the life and struggle of the masses.
- d) Recognize cultural workers as part of the country's advocates of national identity and cultural sovereignty.
- e) Abolish all treaties and policies that devastate nationalism and national culture.

2. On Artists' Rights and Welfare

- a) An artist must be able to sustain a decent, financially stable life while practicing his craft.
- b) Employed and contractual artists or production staff and "talents" must be regular employees with rightful wages, benefits and incentives from the company.
- c) Employed artists must have the right to organize themselves and bargain collectively for their rights to just wages and compensation.
- d) Self-employed or artists and cultural workers who work as freelancers must be paid rightfully. Though they may not be practicing their craft full-time, they still have the right to health benefits and insurance to be provided by the government.
- e) Easy access and support to housing, medical, health care, retirement especially for the aged and sickly. Provide legal assistance for OFW's and local workers.
- f) Uphold freedom of expression.
- g) End all forms of political repression in the arts scene.

###

## SOUTHERN TAGALOG AGENDA

### Ihahain kay Presidente Rodrigo Duterte sa People's Summit

#### EKONOMIYA

Sa kalahatan, magkakambal na kailangang maipatupad ang tunay na repormang agraryo sa kanayunan at pagkakaroon ng pambansang industriyalisasyon para magkaroon ng tunay na kaunlarang sasagot sa paghihirap ng masang manggagawa at mamamayan.

#### Kontraktwalisasyon

Sa kasalukuyan, nasa pagitan ng 70% to 80% ng kabuuang lakas paggawa sa mga pabrika empresa sa Timog Katagalugan ang mga manggagawa kontraktwal. Mayorya sa kanila ay matatagpuan sa mga industriya ng semi-conductor at elektroniko, garment at textiles, mga manupaktura ng pagkain, manufacturing industries at kahit sa ship building and repair.

Dahil sa ganitong kalagayan maituturing na maliit na minorya na lamang ang mga regular na manggagawa sa mga pabrika't empresa sa rehiyon. Patuloy pa sa pagliit ang kanilang bilang dahil sa pagiral ng ibat-ibang iskema ng "job flexibilization", casualization at pagkitil sa regular jobs.

#### Mga partikular na kalagayan at inihahapag na karampatang aksyon

1. Kilalanin ang karapatan ng manggagawa na mag-organisa sa unyon, magwelga at makipagtarwan sa kapitalista para sa collective bargaining agreement. (Tingnan ang Appendix A)
2. Ibasura ang RA 6715 (Herrera Law) at iba pang mapanupil na batas. Sa RA 6715 nakapaloob ang Art: 106 mas pinalawig ang DO18-02 at binago may umiiral na ngayon ang D.O.18-A pagliligalisa ng LOC Scheme.
3. Ibasura ang mapanupil na TIPC-MOC, IO, temporary restraining order, assumption of jurisdiction at PIO. At buwagin ang mapanghating Regional Tripartite Wage Productivity Board (RTWPB).

#### Outstanding labor disputes

1. Narito ang ilan sa mga tala ng mga kaso ng panggigipit sa hanay ng mga manggagawa.
2. Imbestigahan at patalsikin ang mga korap na arbiter at commissioner ng NLRC.

Isang paglabag sa sinumpaang tungkulin ng mga Labor Arbiter, at isang tipo ng korapsyon ang hindi kagyat na pag-aksyon o pagresolba sa mga reklamo batay sa takdang panahon, ayon sa RULE V PROCEEDINGS BEFORE LABOR. Ayon sa section 17 ng 2011 NLRC Rules of procedure:

*The Labor Arbiter shall render his/her decision within thirty (30) calendar days, without extension, after the submission of the case by the parties for decision, even in the absence of stenographic notes; Provided however, that cases involving overseas Filipino workers shall be decided within ninety (90) calendar days after the filing of the complaint.*

3. Bigyan ng mabilis na hustisya ang lahat ng manggagawang biktima ng panunupil at pagmamalabis ng kapitalista na kasalukuyang nakasampa ang reklamo sa mga ahensya ng gobyerno gaya ng DOLE gaya ng malawakang tanggalan. (Tingnan ang appendix B)

4. Bigyan din ng hustisya ang mga pinaslang na manggagawa at mga sinampahan ng gawa-gawang kaso. (*Tingnan ang Appendix C*)
5. Ipatupad ang hatol sa mga kaso ng manggagawa sa NLRC, DOLE, Commission, CA at SC at bigyan naman ng hustisya ang mga nakabinbing pang mga kaso. (*Tingnan ang Appendix D at E*)

National minimum wage

1. Ipatupad ang pambansang minimum na sahod na P750 kada walong oras sa pribado at P16,000 sa publiko kasabay ng P125 across the board nationwide wage increase.
2. Ibasura ang two-tiered wage system.
3. Tugunan ang laban ng mga manggagawa sa desikadura at oil mills para sa nakabubuhay na sahod
  - Pagkakahiwa-hiwalay ng sahod ng manggagawa kahit sa timog katagalugan at ang malayong agwat nito sa living wage na sinasabi ng gobyerno.

Lugar sa Laguna	Sahod	Karagdagan
San Pedro to Binan	337.00	P13 pesos SEA Socio Economic allowance at P12.50 na Conditional Temporary Productivity Allowance (CTPA)
Sta. Rosa to Bay	315.00	P13 pesos SEA Socio Economic allowance at P12.50 na Conditional Temporary Productivity Allowance (CTPA)
Difference	22.00	

Agrarian dispute at iba pang isyung agraryo

1. Agarang isabatas ang GARB o Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill at magkaroon ng pambansang industrialisasyon sa bansa na siyang susi sa tunay na pag-unlad. Buwagin ang malalawak na hasyenda at lupain ng mga panginoong maylupa sa bansa at ipamahagi ang mga ito ng libre sa mga magsasaka at agad na ipatigil ang malawakang pagpapalit-gamit at tanim sa lupang agrikultural tungong komersyal, residen-syal, ekotorismo at iba pa.

Mga kasong agraryo sa Hacienda Belt sa dulong Quezon partikular sa mga bayan ng Mulanay, San Francisco, San Narciso at San Andres

- Kaso ng pamamahagi ng CLOA sa 856-beneficiary sa Mulanay at kaso ng bigay-bawi ng CLOA sa Central Quezon (*Tingnan sa appendix G ang iba pang mga isyu at kahilingan ng bawat probinsya sa TK*)

2. Ipatupad ang libreng irigasyon sa mga magsasaka sa palayan.

- Pagpapatuloy sa Macabud Dam – Irigasyon Project
- Itigil ang paniningil ng NIA sa Borac III Irrigators Association sa Coron, Palawan
- Lagyan ng irigasyon ang malawak na palayan sa Mindoro, Palawan, Laguna, Quezon, Cavite, Rizal at Batangas na walang irigasyon

- Ipatigil ang pagkuha / pagsaid sa tubig sakahan at inumin ng mga magsasaka sa San Pablo Water District - Sta. Isabel kung saan nawala ang tubig sa sakahan/palayan at sa Maragondon kung saan kinukuha ng water district ang tubig at ipinagbabawal ang pagtatayo ng deepwell ng mga magsasaka
  - Ipatigil ang pagsaid ng tubig sa Indang river (Cavite), Bucal (Calamba)
  - Pigilan ang pagsasapribado ng mga ilog (Indang at Maragondon)
3. Pagtataas ng presyo ng palay, pagkakaroon ng suportang presyo, pagkontrol ng presyo ng bigas, pagpapatigil ng importasyon ng bigas, pagkakaroon ng kumpletong suportang subsidy/pondo para sa pagkaing butil at gastos sa produksyon, pagpapatigil ng pagbabayad sa patubig.
- Pagbuwag sa kartel sa bigas, pagpapatigil ng kumbersyon at pangangamkam ng lupa, paglansag ng monopolyong kontrol sa industriya ng palay at pagpapatupad ng tunay na reporma sa lupa (Binondo Rice Cartel, Valiant Rice Cartel sa Mdr-Plwn)
  - Paglalansag sa monopolyong kontrol ng International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at mga Agro-Chemical TNC's/Multi National Corporation sa agrikultura ng bansa, Pagpapalayas sa salot na IRRI, at pangangailangan ng pagtataguyod ng syensa at teknolohiya para sa mamamamayan at hindi sa dayuhan, pagbabasura ng PD 1620, pag-aalis ng Agrikultura sa GATT-WTO.
  - Palayasin ang IRRI sa bansa, na lumalason sa agrikultura at nandarambog sa binhi ng mga tradisyunal na binhi ng mga magsasaka sa mundo
  - Pagpapababa ng buwis at partihan na pabor sa magsasaka; mula sa umiiral na mga relasyong 50/50, 75-25, 60-40 ay target maging 25 sa PML at 75 sa magsasaka. Ang mga nasa taling buwis ay target ibaba ng 50% mula sa umiiral na taling buwis (hal. 15 cavan /ekt ay maibaba sa 7 cavan). Ilalaban din na sumagot ng kalahati ang PML sa ilang gastos sa produksyon tulad ng paghahanda sa lupa, binhi, abono, pestisidyo at pag-aani.
4. Pagpapataas sa sahod ng manggagawang bukid; mula sa umiiral na arawang pasahod, target panimulang itaas ito ng 50%. Gayundin, ang ibang pang relasyong umiiral tulad ng porsyentuhan, hunusan, pakyawan at sistemang katulong. Magkaroon ng katiyakan sa trabaho at maglaan ng mga makatarungang benepisyo para sa mga manggagawang bukid.
- Pagpapababa ng usura/interes sa pautang; mula sa umiiral na porsyentong tubo ng mga usurero, target na ibaba ito ng 50%.
  - Ipasagot sa mga panginoong maylupa ang gastos sa produksyong ng palay
  - Ipabasura ang kontra magsasakang Rural Mechanization Program, at ipaglaban ang pagpapatigil sa paglaganap ng combined harvester-thresher na nagtulak sa malawakang kawalan ng hanapbuhay ng mga manggagawang bukid sa palayan.
  - Ipaglaban at ipatigil ang paniningil ng Irrigation Fee at gawing libre ang serbisyong patubig.
5. Pagbabalik ng 246 bilyong pondo sa mga magsasaka o Coco Levy Fund sa pamamagitan ng scholarship, medical, pensyon sa matatanda, training, livelihood, pagpapaunlad sa industriya ng niyog, tulong sa panahon ng kalamidad at mahina ang bunga ng niyog.
- Pagbawi at pamamahagi ng coco levy fund sa itinatayang 204,000 pamilyang magsasaka sa niyugan ng Quezon
6. Para sa mga magsasaka sa tubuhan ng Batangas at Cavite, ipamahagi ang Social Ameliorization Fund.

7. Baklasin ang pagsandig ng agrikultura sa GATT-WTO kung saan nagiging pangunahing dahilan ng pagbagsak ng presyo ng mga lokal na produkto ng bansa tulad ng asukal.
8. Isabansa ang industriya ng asukal at pagbibigay ng proteksyon sa mga magbubukid at manggagawang bukid na siyang gulugod ng industriya. Idemokratisa ang pamamahala ng mga sentral at repinarya.
9. Baguhin ang panukalang batas nina Sen. Antonio Trillanes, Sen. Nancy Binay, Sen. JV Ejercito at Sen. Chiz Escudero sa industriya ng asukal at higit na ilapat upang magsilbi sa tunay na kalagayan at kahilingan ng lahat ng sektor na umaasa sa industriya ng asukal.
10. Itigil at ibasura ang programang Block farming o Corporate farming ng SRA-DAR-DA.
11. Ilunsad ng ating mga mambabatas ang mga pagdinig sa lalawigan ng Batangas hinggil sa kalagayan ng mga magbubukid at manggagawang bukid sa industriya ng tubo upang mapalalalim at makatulong na rin sa paglikha ng mga panukalang batas.
12. Tiyakin ang tuluy-tuloy na pag-ilo ng BSCI at papanagutin ang mga sentral na magsasara sa panahon ng ilohan.
  - Pagbayarin at papanagutin si BSCI President Federico Serrano sa pagkakautang niya sa manggagawa at sa buong industriya ng asukal noong CY 2003-2004.
  - Magkaroon ng malalimang imbestigasyon sa operasyon ng BSCI at CADP kaugnay ng nagaganap diumano na pandaraya sa timbangan, pureza, PS/TC, molasses, pagkuha ng byahe, pamamahagi ng home use at iba pa.
13. Mabigyan ng kaukulang proteksyon at suporta ang demokratiko at makatwirang karapatan at kagalingan ng mga mamamayan sa industriya:
  - Makatwirang dagdag na sahod, regularisasyon at karapatan sa pag-uunyon ng mga manggagawa sa sentral
  - Maglunsad ng kagyat na imbestigasyon at direktang ipamahagi sa mga manggagawang bukid sa tubuhan ang milyong halaga ng cash bonus sa ilalim ng SAP at iba pang benepisyo sa ilalim ng RA 6982.
  - Maglunsad ng malalimang pag-aaral at mga konsultasyon hinggil sa magiging implikasyon ng produktong bio-ethanol sa buong industriya ng asukal sa Batangas
  - Pagtitiyak na pakikinabangan ng gulugod ng industriya at ng libong magtutubong Batangueño ang ambag sa ekonomiya ng industriya ng asukal sa Batangas.
  - Pagbibigay ng direktang suportang subsidyo sa mga mag-aasukal ng Batangas at pagdedeklara ng emergency power sa panahon na nakararanas ng matinding krisis ang industriya ng asukal upang tiyakin ang kapakinabangan at kagalingan ng mga naapektuhang manggagawa at manggagawang bukid at iba pang sektor sa agrikultura.
14. Ibasura ang kontra mangingisda na Fisheries Code of 1998 at ang bagong susog nito at ipatigil ang mga komersyal at dayuhang mamamalakaya sa dagat pangisdaan ng bansa (Ulugan Bay at Ragay Gulf, CQ hanggang Ragay Gulf, WPS).
15. Itigil ang gitgitan ng mga mangingisda sa mga commercial fishing vessel, pagpapalayas sa kanilang mga pook-panirahan, pagtatakda sa Ragay gulf na fish sanctuary
16. Ipatigil ang lahat ng Coastal Conversion tungong Ecotourism sa Hacienda Looc, Cavite (Manila Bay) Lemery, Batangas City, Bauan at Mabini, Batangas.

17. Itigil ang Megadike extension at Laguna Lake Expressway Reclamation Project sa Lawa ng Laguna
18. Pagkansela at pagbabalik ng mga lupa ng katutubo na kinamkam ng mga kooperatiba at kompanya ng plantasyon ng palm oil sa Española, Quezon at Brooke's Point. Pagpigil sa expansion ng palm oil plantation.
19. Pagpapatigil ng pagpasok ng mga plantasyon ng piña at saging sa South Palawan (Bataraza, Brooke's Point).
  
20. Subsidyo para sa mga magsasaka, mangingisda, katutubo na biktima ng kalamidad tulad ng tagtuyot, bagyo, baha at iba, sa pamamagitan ng pamamahagi ng binhi ng palay, gulay, abono, pestisidyo, hayop katulad ng kalabaw, baka, kambing, bigas at gamit pangisda.
21. Palaganapin ang organic farming.

### Kalikasan

1. Ipatigil ang pagku-quarry sa Quezon na nagdudulot ng pagkasira ng kalikasan at kabahayan sa Sariaya, Candelaria, at Mauban.
  - Tutulan ang pangangangkam ng lupa ng gobyerno kasabwat ang DENR sapagpapalayas sa 200 residente ng Barangay San Lorenzo, Sitio Malasor, Mauban, Quezon.
  - Itigil ang pagpapalayas ng mga residente sa Atimonan, Quezon at Calaca, Batangas dahil sa coal power plant na itatayo.
  - Ipasara ang Coal Power Plant sa Calaca, Ilihan, Calaca, Batangas at Brgy. Caridad Ilaya, Atimonan, Quezon
2. Itigil ang Pagmimina sa Lobo, Taysan, San Juan, Rosario, Batangas City ng MRL and Eagerton Mining Company at Asturias Mining sa Calatagan, Batangas
3. Itigil ang Solar Power Plan sa Banilad, Nasugbu, Batangas.
4. Itigil ang pagtatayo ng Coal Power Plant sa ipatigil/ipasara ang mapanirang Quarry sa Rodriguez, Rizal tulad ng GCR, Tokwing, Pabwe, Oxfor, Larryx, Bulkan, San Jose Builders, strong Rock, Blue rock
5. Pagwawalang bisa sa mga permit ng mining sa mga large-scale mining companies
  - Sa Mindoro:
    - Intex Mining sa Occidental at Oriental
    - Pitkin Mining sa South Mindoro
    - Agusan Mining sa North Occidental Mindoro
    - Coal mining sa South Oriental Mindoro
6. Pagpigil sa pagpasok ng mga nagmimina ng carbon sa Polilio Island.
7. Pagpigil sa target na pagtanim ng biofuels tulad ng jathropa, moringa (malunggay), cassava, ethanol (sugar cane) sa Palawan at Mindoro.
8. Pagpigil sa iba't ibang isyu ng land grabbing and crop/land use conversion

### ***Ecotourism***

- Pagpigil sa Pacific Coast City ni Atty. Romeo Roxas sa Gen. Nakar, Quezon kung saan masasakop ang 81,000 ektarya at gumagamit ng SAF bilang security.
- Pagpigil sa pagtatayo ng mga eco-village sa Mindoro at Palawan na nagsasalaula sa mga kultura at tradisyon ng mga katutubo.
- Pagpigil sa sapilitang pagbili ng mga lupa ng mga katutubo para tayuan ng mga resorts sa Palawan at sa Nakar.

### **Dam**

- Pagpapatigil sa pagtatayo ng Laiban Dam sa Rizal na magdidisplace ng mga 10,000 Dumagat at Remontados sa Rizal at Quezon
  - Pagpapatigil sa Sierra Madre Dam sa Laguna (Pakil, Paete, Pangil) at Real, Quezon.
  - Pagpapatigil sa mga dam sa Montalban, Rizal.
  - Pagpigil sa mga nakaambang pagtatayo ng Dam sa Bongabong at Rizal sa Mindoro.
9. Kampanya laban sa mga proyektong anti-mamamayan tulad ng pagtatayo ng Kaliwa-Kanan at Laiban dam sa North Quezon, at dambuhang dam sa hangganan ng Macalelon at Lopez sa South Quezon-Bondoc Peninsula
10. Itigil ang pagmimina sa Mount Cadig sa bahagi ng Tagkawayan
11. Itigil ang pagpapalawak ng coal-fired powerplant sa Mauban at Pagbilao, at pagtatayo ng panibagong 1,200MW coalfired powerplant sa Atimonan na makakaapekto sa 139-ektaryang sakahan at kalapit na pangisdaan

## SOCIAL SERVICES

### **Kalusugan**

1. Itigil ang pribatisasyon ng mga pampublikong ospital.
  - May dalawang regional hospitals ang nakaambang ipribatisa.
    - Batangas Regional Hospital
    - Rizal Medical Center sa Pasig
  - Nakaambang pribatisasyon ng apat na pampublikong provincial hospital sa Laguna.
    - Sta. Cruz Hospital
    - San Pablo District Hospital
    - Jose Rizal Hospital sa Calamba
    - Quezon Provincial Hospital
2. Magkaroon ng comprehensive health care program para sa kababaihan at kabataan.
3. Magkaroon ng bakuna para sa cervical cancer (15-25 years old) at bakuna para sa mga kabataang estudyante at kababaihan.
4. Libreng panganganak sa mga pampublikong ospital at libreng check-up at pagpapaopera sa cervical cancer, breast cancer, at iba pa.
5. Ipatupad ang nilalaman ng comprehensive reproductive health care law kung saan may libreng pagpagamot sa mga pampublikong ospital.

6. Magkaroon ng medical assistance fund ang mga OFW

7. Magkaroon ng nutrition program ang bawat probinsya at lahat ng ospital ay magkaroon ng family health center at clinic

### **Housing**

1. Maipatupad ang libreng pabahay sa mga relocation sites katulad ng Southville at pabahay (CALABAR-ZON), at iba pa, at alisin na ang mga ito sa pamamahala ng National Housing Authority (NHA) dahil hindi kinikilala ang katotohanang wala nang kakayanang magbayad ang mga nakatira dito.

- Tanggalin ang ipinapataw na interes at pababain ang monthly amortization ng pabahay.

- Ipahinto ang padlocking sa mga hindi nakapagbabayad ng monthly amortization.

- Tiyaking malinis ang supply ng tubig, at ipagkaloob ang dokumento ng Conditional Contract to (CCS) at Individual Notice of Awardee (INA) at Entry Pass sa mga nagmamay ari.

- Makapagtayo ng sari-sari store ang may kakayanang magtinda sa kanilang tahanan ng walang permit sa NHA.

- Tanggalin ang pagi-isyu ng NHA ng certification sa mga hindi nakababayad at napuputulan ng kuryente ng Meralco.

- Magtalaga ng mga doktor at nurse sa relocation Health Centers na libre ang konsultasyon at gamot

- Mabigyan ng trabaho ang mga wala pang trabaho sa relocation sites

2. Bigyan ng pagkakataon makapagbayad ang mga may loan sa PAG-IBIG at pigilan ang pagbebenta ng mga ito.

- Dahil sa pagsasara ng mga kompanya, maraming mga housing loans sa PAG-IBIG na hindi nakapagbabayad ngayon at ibinebenta na ng PAG-IBIG na hindi alam ng mga nakatira. Ang nakatira at ang nakabili ay parehong nabibiktima ng PAG-IBIG.

3. Tutulan ang nakaambang malawakang demolisyon sa tabing lawa ng Laguna, Patungan at coastal area ng Cavite, Balacbacan, San Juan, Nasugbu, Sta. Clara Pier, Batangas City at Lemery sa Batangas at Aryenda, Rizal. Tutulan ang nakaamba ring demolisyon sa tabing riles ng Sto. Tomas at Tanauan sa Batangas at mula San Pedro hanggang Calamba City. (Tingnan sa Appendix ang tala ng mga detalye ng probinsyang may nakaambang demolisyon)

### **Edukasyon**

1. Makapag-isyu ng executive order para magkaroon ng moratorium sa pagtataas ng tuition at iba pang bayarin sa mga pribadong unibersidad at kolehiyo. Imbestigahan ang lahat ng pagtaas ng tuition at bumuo ng polisiyang magtataguyod ng pagroll back ng tuition.

2. Ibasura ang lahat ng porma ng socialized tuition at magbigay ng sapat na pondo para sa mga pampublikong eskwelahan at pamantasan. (Tingnan ang appendix H para sa tala ng mga pamantasang may mga porma ng socialized tuition)

3. Ibasura rin ang lahat ng mga exorbitant, redundant, at arbitraryong bayarin.

4. Tanggalin ang lahat ng mga proyektong nagpapa-ibayo ng komersyalisasyon sa mga SUCs at ipa pang pampublikong higher education institutions.



#### UP Land Grant – Siniloan – 6000 hectares

- Tuluyang pigilan ang plano ng UP na ibenta ang Land Grant kay Lucio Tan upang gawing agro-plantation at tatayuan ng Dam.
- Tuluyang ipagbawal ang ginagawang pagtotroso ng UP sa Land Grant.
- Imbestigahan at panagutin ang ginawang pagtotroso ng UP sa land grant mula 1930's hanggang 1980's na sumira sa dapat ay protected area para sa research.
- Pag-imbetiga at pagbigay hustisya sa harrasment na ginagwa ng Northcom Security ng UP sa mga magsasaka at mamamayan ng Brgy Maunlad. Kasama na dito ang bantang pagpapalayas sa 600 na mamamayang nangangalaga sa kagubatan, paninira ng pananim, pagkakait ng kuryente at serbisyong panlipunan at pamamaril bilang pananakot sa mga magsasaka.

#### PEZA Accreditation ng UPLB

- Ibasura ang pagpasok ng UPLB sa accreditation sa PEZA na magbibigay daan sa komersalisasyon ng mga pasilidad ng UPLB. Ang UP ay isang institusyon ng pananaliksik at edukasyon at hindi isang pook para sa negosyo. Kabilang dito ang planong industrial park malapit sa IRRI.

#### Student Union Building Renovation/Conversion

- Planadong kumbersyon ng student center ng UPLB patungo sa isang mall na may mga café, saloon at iba pa. Kasama sa plano ang pagpapalayas sa offices ng student institutions at student services.

5. Wakasan ang lahat ng porma ng politikal na represyon sa pribado at publikong mga HEIs. (Tingnan ang Appendix G.3)

6. Tanggalin mula sa mga pamantasan ang lahat ng militar at kapulisan alinsunod sa LFS-DND accord, Ramos-Abueva Accord

7. Gawing prayoridad ang pagpapasa ng STRAW bill of Kabataan Partylist para sa pagprotekta ng karapatan ng mga estudyante. Pagtibayin ang karapatan ng mga estudyante na makapaghalal ng kanilang mga konseho at makapagtaguyod ng mga publikasyon na walang censorship mula sa administrasyon

8. Pagbago sa oryentasyon ng NSTP program na ginagamit ng AFP at PNP upang takutin ang mga mag-aaral. Kasama dito ang tuwirang paninira sa mga progresibo at makabayang pormasyon at pagtawag sa kanila bilang “komunista” at rebelde sa halip na engganyuhin ang mga mag-aaral na maging makabayan sa diwa at gawa – gaya ng dapat na ginagawa ng NSTP program.

9. Itigil ang implementasyon ng K-12 at sa halip ay dagdagan ang pondo sa edukasyon

10. Itaguyod ang isang nationalist, mass-oriented at scientific tipo ng edukasyon. Itigil ang mga programang kolonyal ang oryentasyon.

- Itigil ang GE Reform sa UP na nagtataguyod lamang ng mga kursong nakasunod sa pangangailangan ng ASEAN sa halip na pangangailangan sa bansa

- Palaganapin ang pag-aaral ng pagkakakilanlan, national heritage at wika ng bansa. Ihinto ang napipintong pagtatanggal ng mga kurso sa Kasaysayan at wikang Filipino.

## KAPAYAPAAAN AT KARAPATANG PANTAO

### **Karapatang Pantao**

1. Ideklara ang general amnesty at clemency sa pagpapalaya ng mga bilanggong politikal
  - Sa ngayon ay nasa 63 na ang bilanggong politikal ng rehiyon. (Tingnan sa appendix ang kumpletong listahan)
2. Ipagpatuloy ang makabuluhang Peace Talks sa pagitan ng National Democratic Front at Government of the Philippines.
3. Buwagin ang mga paramilitary units tulad ng Civic Armed Forces Geographic Units (CAFGU) sa ka-nayunan.
4. Itigil ang operasyong militar sa pamamagitan ng pagpull out ng mga base at pagtanggap sa mga kampo sa mga komunidad ng mga katutubo, mga paaralan, barangay centers, barangay halls, sa loob mismo ng mga komunidad, sa mga lupaing may kasong agraryo, at sa mga may areas of conflict dulot ng mga development projects ng mga minahan at pagtatayo ng dam.
  - Palayasin ang 16th at 80th Infantry Battalion sa ilang lugar sa Montalban (Rizal), Nakar (Quezon), at Baco (Oriental Mindoro).
  - Palayasin ang 80th Infantry Battalion Phil. Army – Brgy San Miguel Dao, Lopez Quezon
  - Palayasin ang Phil. Airforce: 730th sa Palico, Nasugbu, at 740th Phil. Air Force sa San Isidro Rosario, Batangas
  - Ibasura ang kaso ng 69 na magtatahong sa Bacoor City, Cavite na sinampa ng Department of Agriculture
5. Panagutin ang mga dumukot at pumaslang kina Eden Marcellana at Eddie Gumanoy mula sa 204th Brigade sa ilalim ni Jovito Palparan. Papanagutin din ang lahat ng may kinalaman sa pamamaslang at pagdukot sa mga lider at miyembro ng mga progresibong organisasyon.
  - Sa ngayon, mayroong 29 na kaso ng extra-judicial killings sabuong Timog Katagalugan at 4 na kaso ng desaparecidos.
6. Ilagay sa regular na piitan at panagutin sa pagyurak sa karapatang pantao sina Gloria Arroyo at Jovito Palparan.
7. Ibasura ang Oplan Bayanihan.
8. Imbestigahan at panagutin ang hepe ng Lemery at mga kapulisan sa karatig bayan sa page-eskort sa iligal na pagbabakod ng lupa sa Barangay Malinis, Lemery, Batangas nitong Hunyo 14.
9. Palayasin ang mga militar sa Timog Katagalugan
10. Pagtataguyod sa hustisya ng mga pinatay na lider tulad nina Abe Sungit at Rabenio Sungit (Anti-mining Palawan leaders) at Nicanor delos Santos (Kontra-Laiban Dam lider sa Rizal) at pagtataguyod ng hustisya sa mga pinatay at dinukot sa panahon ni Palparan sa Mindoro.
11. Bigyan ng hustisya ang mga manggagawang naging biktima ng mga mapanupil na kompanya. (Tingnan ang appendix para sa tala nito)
12. Muling buhayin ang mga kasong naisampa na noong 2012
13. Imbestigahan ang kaso ng Enforced disappearance sa Quezon (Felix Balaston) at kaso ng hors de com-

bat (San Narciso 11, Campaner)

14. Papanagutin ang 85th IBPA sa ginawang pananakot sa mga mag-uuling sa Atimonan.

15. Bigyan ng karampatang pansin at aksyon ang kalagayan ng mga OFW.

- Bigyan ng agarang tulong at suporta ang mga OFW na nakapiit sa kulungan at may mga nakabinbing kaso. (Tingnan ang Appendix F)
- Panagutin ang mga opisyal ng mga embahada ng Pilipinas na hindi nagsisilbi sa pangangalaga at pagtataguyod ng karapatan ng OFWs (halimbawa: pagpapakulong para diumano makauwi, sex for flight)
- Imbestigahan ang OWWA omnibus policy na dagdag pahirap sa mga migranteng manggagawa
- Imbestigahan ang mga labis na sinisingil tulad ng tax, insurance, OEC (overseas employee certificate), PDOS (predeparture orientation), at philhealth.
- Panawagan para sa livelihood assistance, full scholarship para sa mga pamilya
- Magkaron ng legal assistance fund (laging dahilan na walang pondo para sa abogado)
- I-enforce ang batas laban sa human trafficking at ipatupad ng Magna Carta for OFWs
- Ipatupad ang pagpapasara ng mga recruitment agencies.
- For executive department (DBM) Audit OFW remittances (saan napupunta ang ang remittances, hal sa pagbabayad ng utang o serbisyo)
- Magkaron ng migrant workers assistance centers
- Masigurong hawak ng mga OFWs ang kani-kanilang passports
- Magkaron ng educational programs
- Magkaroon ng livelihood assistance at full scholarship ang mga kapamilya ng mga OFWs
- Magkaron ng center for rehabilitation (psychosocial counseling) para sa mga pamilya at support programs
- Magkaron ng monitoring schemes ang Philippine embassies sa iba't ibang mga bansa

### **Indigenous Peoples and Environment**

1. Pagpapatigil ng operasyon ng mga mining companies na nagdidisplace sa mga katutubo at sumisira sa kanilang kabuhayan, lupa, tubig, kagubatan, ilog, karagatan at sagradong lugar at kanilang tradisyunal na kaalaman at sistemang pampulitika

Sa Palawan

Citi Nickel Mining sa Sofronio Española at Narra

Macro-Asia sa Brooke's Point

Rio Tuba Nickel Mining sa Bataraza

Atlas Mining sa Quezon at Aborlan

Coal mining sa Narra

2. Igalang ang karapatan ng mga katutubo sa sariling pagpapasya at patutunguhan at ibasura ang Mining Act of 1995.

3. Ipatigil ang National Greening Program na siyang gatasan ng DENR na siyang legal na umaagaw at

nangangamkam ng lupa ng mga magsasaka at katutubo.

4. Itigil ang pagpapatayo ng Laiban Dam na magpapalubog sa 20,000 ektaryang kabundukan at lupain ng mga katutubong Dumagat at Remontado sa 9 na barangay ng Tanay, Rizal at General Nakar, Quezon.
5. Pagbabasura sa mga anti-IP na mga batas tulad ng (National Integrated Protected Area System, Mining Act of 1995, Biofuels Act, IPRA) at pag-imbetiga ng kontribusyon ng mga ahensyang NCIP at DENR sa patuloy pang pagkasira ng lupang ninuno ng mga katutubo.
6. Pagpigil sa pagpasok ng mga mapanupil at mapanlinlang na proyektong pumipigil sa mga katutubo sa kanilang mga tradisyunal na okupasyon (kaingin, atbp) sa Lumutan, Nakar.
7. Pagbibigay ng karampatang serbisyo sa edukasyon (angkop ng kurikulum sa kanilang kultura) , sapat at sustenidong serbisyong pangkalusugan na naaabot ang mga malalayong komunidad at pagtanggap sa No Home Birthing Policy.
8. Malayang maisagawa ang indigenous knowledge and systems sa usapin ng kabuhayan, pulitika, decision-making at governance at self-determination.
9. Bigyan ng representasyon ang mga katutubo sa pamamahala batay sa kagustuhan ng buong komunidad, sa legislative, executive branches.
10. Pawiin ang diskriminasyon sa mga katutubo sa lahat ng salik ng pamumuhay. Bigyan sila ng angkop na edukasyon, paunlarin ang kanilang kaalaman sa kalusugan at panggagamot, igalang ang kanilang intellectual property rights.
11. Itigil ang PDT operations sa pagmimina nito at pagkorap sa mga katutubo (CMO)

### **PAMAMAHALA AT ANTI-KORAPSYON**

1. Igiit at itaguyod ang transparency at accountability ng gobyerno sa mga pondong ginastos.
2. Imbestigahan ang pagiging spokesperson ng NCIP ng mga pumapasok na minahan at dam sa Palawan, Mindoro at Rizal.
3. Imbestigahan ang Malampaya Natural Gas at at ibigay ang nararapat na pondo sa mamamayan ng Palawan.
4. Ibasura sa PPP at ibalik ang pamamahala at pagmamay-ari ng pamahalaan sa South Luzon Expressway.
5. Imbestigahan ang pagiging contender ni Danding Cojuangco ng San Miguel Corporation sa kontrata sa National Centennial Waterworks System (Laiban Dam)
6. Imbestigahan si Risa Hontiveros sa paggamit ng pondo PhilHealth noong eleksyon.
7. Panagutin ang lahat ng nakinabang sa pagbubulsa ng pork barrel. Panagutin ang lahat ng opisyal na nakinabang din at tumulong sa pagsasakatuparan ng Disbursement Acceleration Program.
8. Imbestigahan ang maanomalyang P750 M DAP na natanggap ng panlalawigang pamahalaan ng Quezon noong 2011

### **National Sovereignty and Foreign Policy**

1. Pagbasura sa VFA at EDCA;
  - Itigil ang paggamit ng pwersang militar ng Estados Unidos sa mga pasilidad sa Sangley Point, Cavite
  - Ipatigil ang mga inilulunsad na Balikatan Exercises sa rehiyon ng Timog Katagalugan partikular sa

Cavite at Palawan

- Ipatigil ang drone operations at iba pang surveillance operations ng pwersang militar ng Estados Unidos (Karanasan ng drone operation sa Quezon noong 2014)
- Pagtigil sa pagtatapon ng toxic waste ng mga barkong pandigma ng Estados Unidos sa nasasaklaw ng ating teritoryo.

2. Save Philippines' Last Frontier: Palawan

Maituturing ang Palawan bilang pangunahin sa strategic points ng Estados Unidos sa pagpoposisyon nito sa Asya.

- Bahagi ng pagbabasura sa EDVA, maialis ang Palawan bilang isa sa mga pangunahing probinsya na napagkasunduang lokasyon (agreed location) para sa mga operasyong militar sa ilalim ng EDCA.
- Matiyak ang pagtigil sa pagtatayo ng mga baseng militar ng Estados Unidos. Noong huling kwarto ng taong 2013, nakaambang i-upgrade ang pasilidad ng Philippine Navy Base sa Oyster Bay, Palawan para gawing base ng US Navy. Hanggang sa kasalukuyan, hindi tiyak kung tuluyan nang nagkaroon ng suspensyon sa proyektong ito noong 2015. Binutas ang bundok at pinutol ang mga puno upang maisagawa ang daan mula Ulugan Bay patungong Narra kung saan may banta na rin ng pagtatayo ng baseng militar ng Estados Unidos. Naitala rin ang kaso ng pagbabawal sa mga mangingisda na maghanapbuhay.
- Oyster Bay, Palawan:
  - Higit pang pagpapanagot sa Estados Unidos sa pagsira sa Tubattaha reef kung saan winasak ng USS Guardian ang 2,345 square meters coral reef.
  - Ipatigil ang reklamasyon ng Tsina sa Kalayaan group of Islands at palayasin ang mga pwersang militar ng Tsina.

**APPENDIX A: Mga pagawaang nagtayo ng unyon at nakaranas din ng panunupil, hanggang sa pagdurog sa kanila mula 2000-2016.**

Pagawaan	May-ari	Bilang ng apektado	Isyu
Takata Phils. Inc. 106 East Ave. Main Avenua SEPZ Laguna Technopark Biñan City	Mr. Takada	4,200	CBA Refused to Bargain
Hoya Phils. Inc.			
Carina Apparel			
Sagara Metro Plastic			

<b>Minami Machineries and Equipment Technologies Inc., (MMET)</b> Ground floor, Opl. Bldg. 2 West Road, St. Bo. Diazmo, Cabuyao City	Nestor Dela Cruz	88	CBA/ Run Away Shop
<b>Sun Ever Lights</b> Laguna Technopark Inc. Brian Laguna		600	CBA Refused to bargain

**APPENDIX B. Mga ahensyang idineklarang ilegal ngunit nagpapatuloy pa rin sa operasyon.**

Pangalan ng ahensya o kooperatiba	Pangulo	Order
<b>Global Skill Provider (Global PRO) Multi-Purpose Cooperative</b>	Alejandro G. Lukban	OS-LS-0447-086-2015 (RO4A-LPO-CV-0415-0017-0381) RO4A-LPO-JA-0415-0017-0383
<b>HD Man Power Multi Purpose Cooperative</b> Brgy. Sala, Cabuyao, Laguna	Gregorio Hemedes	ORDER: WHEREFORE, GLOBAL SKILLS PROVIDERS (GLOBALPRO)MULTI PURPOSE COOPERATIVE and its officers/members and representatives are directed to CEASE AND DESIST from engaging in contracting and subcontracting activities and from recruiting and supplying workers to companies effective immediately

Alternative Network Resources (ANR)		Case: ABI Company at Manila Cordage Corp. at Manco Synthetic Inc. idineklarang LOC
Peerless Integrated Services Inc. Km 54 1 <sup>st</sup> PJM Compound National Highway Brgy. Real, Calamba City		CASE: Coca Cola idineklarang Labor Only Contracting
Tripple Star Man Power Services No. 74 CSJ Building Rizal Avenue San Isidro, Taytay Rizal	Nelia Mengote	Case: PAZ ARANEZ ET AL VS. SY-ON Company Inc.  Idineklarang LOC Case: RAB-1V – 03-00541-16-C at ang nagdesisyon ay si Exec. Labor Arb. Generoso Santos
Jeannies Touch Man Power Solution Inc.  Dating Jeannies Touch Product and Services Inc. at hanggang ngayon ay nago-operate partikular sa NIDEC Phils. Corp. at Nidec Precision Phils. Corp.  RL Building Francisco Village Pulong, Sta. Cruz, Sta. Rosa City	Roberto Limpo	Case: Inna Baraero Vs. Inland idineklarang LOC

**APPENDIX C. Mga halimbawa ng panunupil sa kilusang paggawa:**

Pangalan	Positon	Pangyayari	Lugar
Diosdado Fortuna	Nestle Union President Pamantik-KMU Chairman Chairman ng Anak Pawis ST	Pinalay noong Sept. 22, 2005	Calamba City
Edward Panganiban	Takata Phils Inc. Board Member ng Union		Sta. Rosa City
Michael Ibardalo	PRO ng Unyon Takata Phils. Inc.	Nov. 17, 2013	Sta. Rosa City

Benjamin Villeno	Olalia-KMU Staff	Missing mula pa Noong Aug. 27, 2013	Cavite City
Florencio Romano	Olalia-KMU Staff	Pinatay noong March 8,	Batangas City
		2015	
Hermenildo Marasigan	Olalia-KMU President	Criminal Case Assault Fabricated Case Sa	Cabuyao City
Dante Morales	Olalia Staff	Harassment	Calamba City
Ronie Almuele	Union Member ng Tritran Transport	Pinatay	Lucena City
Marites David	Olalia –KMU Staff	Qualified Theft May warrant of Arrest	Imus Cavite City
Caloy Rodriguez	Calamba Water District.		

**APPENDIX D. Bilang ng mga kasong nakasampa ng manggagawa sa NLRC, DOLE, Commission, CA, SC, at bilang ng manggagawang apektado ng kawalang hustisya**

Pagawaan	May-ari	Bilang ng apektado	Isyu	Status ng kaso
Nestle Phils.  Brgy. Niugan Cabuyao Laguna	Nandsure (Swiss)	600	CBA  Retirement Plan ang usapin nag walga panalo hanggang sa Sumpreme Court ang manggagawa pero hindi tinupad ng Kapitalista	Panalo hanggang Supreme Court pero hindi tinutupad ng Kapitalista
Toyota Motors Phils.  Brgy Pulo Sta. rosa City	Toyoda/	223	Illegal Dismissal	Walang Hustisya



Carina Garments  Laguna International Industrial Park Binan Laguna		1200	Illegal Closure	Panalo sa desisyon ng NLRC pero hindi nabayaran ng kapitalista
Hoya Glass Desk  First Phils. Industrial Phils.		1200	Illegal Closure	Hindi nabigyan ng hustisya ang mga manggagawa
Hanjin Garments  Brgy. Pulo Cabuyao Laguna		600	Illegal Closure	Hindi nabigyan ng Hustisya ang mga manggagawa
Sensous Garments  Lights Industrie Science Park Cabuyao City	Adrew Sia	300	Illegal Closure	Hindi nabigyan ng Hustisya ang mga manggagawa

**APPENDIX E. Mga tampok na punto ng mga kasong ihahapag**

Pagawaan	May-ari	Bilang ng apektadong manggagawa	Mga isyu at kasayasayan ng kaso
Tanduay Distillers Inc.  Brgy. Sala, Cabuyao City, Cabuyao City, Laguna	Lucio Tan Group Inc	150	- Nakawelga  - Desisyon ng DOLE na regular ang mga manggagawang kontraktwal, ngunit hindi kinkilala ng kompanya

<p><b>Manila Cordage Corporation</b></p> <p>116 progress Avenue Camelray Industrial Park 1 Brgy. Caniubang, Calamba City, Laguna. Postal Code 4028</p>	<p>H. L. Health Howard P. Strickler Henry S. Mears James Ross Edward E. Selph</p>	<p>261</p>	<p>- Regularisasyon (mababalida ng mga dokumento)</p> <p>Illegal dismissal (7 employees)</p> <p>Illegal suspension</p> <p>Non payment/underpayment of SIL</p> <p>Non payment of pag-ibig loan ang contribution</p> <p>Non payment of sickness bebefit</p> <p>Bank charge on pay slip (resolved pero ang ilang manggagawa ay hindi pa nakatatanggap)</p> <p>Harassment</p> <p>Non payment of 13 month pay</p> <p>Discrimination on the implementation of CRR</p>
			<p>Non issuance of PPE</p> <p>Non payment of holiday premium</p>
<p><b>Manco Synthetic Inc.</b></p> <p>116 progress Avenue Camelray Industrial Park 1 Brgy. Caniubang, Calamba City, Laguna. Postal Code 4028</p>	<p>Roberto Fernandez Ricardo V. Camua Maria Teresa Colayco Virgilio V. Ibarra Raymond B. Yango</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>issue:</p> <p>Regularazation (validated through documents presented)</p> <p>Illegal dismissal (7 employees)</p> <p>Illegal suspension</p> <p>Non payment/underpayment of SIL</p> <p>Non payment of pag-ibig loan ang contribution</p> <p>Non payment of sickness bebefit</p> <p>Bank charge on pay slip (resolved pero ang ilang manggagawa ay hindi pa nakatatanggap)</p> <p>Harassment</p> <p>Non payment of 13 month pay</p> <p>Discrimination on the implementation of CRR</p> <p>Non issuance of PPE</p> <p>Non payment of holiday premium</p> <p>Nakawelga Desisyon ng Dole regular ang mga manggagawang contractual hindi sinunon ng kapitalisata</p>

Sagara			
Asia Brewery Inc. Brgy. Sala, Cabuyao City, Cabuyao City, Laguna	Lucio Tan	700	Desisyon ng DOLE Regular ang mga manggagawa hindi sinunod ng kapitalista
Ebarra Benguet Inc. Carlubang Industrial Estate, Cabuyao, Laguna	JOSE C. CORTES and VALENTINO O. NIOCENA,	92	CBA Deadlock
Phil Steel Corp Brgy. Pulo Cabuyao City, Cabuyao City, Laguna		86	Closure nasa NLRC ang kaso 2 taon nang walang desisyon
SIDC – Soro-Soro Ibaba Development Cooperative Soro-Soro Ibaba Batangas City	Rico B. Geron 1 <sup>st</sup> Nominee AGAP Partylist	400	Mga manggagawang Contractual tinanggal
Philips wires and Cable company Governors Drive, Brgy. Sampaloc IV, Dasmarina Cavite	Jaime Que, Estelita Ong	150	Certification Election

**APPENDIX F. MGA OFW NA MAY KASO**

Pangalan	Kaso/Kalagayan
Bernard Pabello (Batangas)	drug trafficking; magdadalawang taon nang nakakulong sa Riyadh; wala pa sa deathrow, kailangang pauwiin
Mary Jane Veloso (Nueva Ecija)	nakananay sa deathrow, kailangang pauwiin
Victoria (Sta Rosa)	nabaliw
Melanie (Calamba)	nabaliw
Gina (Cuenca)	tumalon
_____ (taga-Mamatid)	ang sentensya ay stone to death dahi sa witchcraft

Asawa ni TF	300 latigo every Friday, 3 years nakulong sa Alkhobar, Saudi Arabia, 15 years sa ibang bansa pero walang nakuhang kahit magkano mula sa OWWA
Emily (Sta Cruz)	ginawang rabbit, pag nalalasing ang amo, pinapananay para sa target shooting, pinahubad at pinatakbo sa safari, inilapit sa embassy

**APPENDIX G. Mga isyu at kahilingan ng bawat probinsya ng Timog Katagalugan**

Probinsya	Isyu/suliranin	Kahilingan	Lugar	Lawak
Laguna	Hacienda Yulo	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Calamba City, Cabuyao City, Sta. Rosa	7,100 ektarya
	UP Land Grant	Ibalik sa magsasaka	Siniloan, Laguna at Real, Quezon	9,000 ektarya
Quezon	Hacienda- Gancayco	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Catanauan, Quezon	
	Boyet Puyan			
	Hacienda Reyes	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Buenavista, San Narciso at San Andres	10,000 ektarya
	Segundo Matias	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	San Francisco	462 ektarya
	Casillo	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Tiaong	
	Hacienda Florentina	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Candelaria	150 ektarya
Batangas	De Gala		Sariaya	
	Hacienda Looc	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Nasugbu	8,850 ektarya
	Hacienda Roxas	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Nasugbu	8,813 ektarya
	Hacienda Patugo	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Balayan	1,003 ektarya
	Hacienda Zobel	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Calatagan	12,000 ektarya
	Coral ni Lopez	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Calaca	127 ektarya
	Villarica Ilustre	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Lemery	
	Hacienda Puyat	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Nasugbu	6,000+ ektarya
	Liana - Campos	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	San Juan	50 ektarya
	Renato de Villa	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	San Juan	200 ektarya

	Hacienda Binay	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Rosario	350 ektarya
	Salud Family	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	San Juan	200 ektarya
	Marasigan Family	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	San Juan	
	Hugo Malabanan	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Balete	58 ektarya
Cavite	Lupaing Aguinaldo	Ipamahagi / ipatigil ang pagpapalayas sa mga magsasaka	Silang	350 ektarya
	Patungan	Ipatigil ang pagpapalayas sa magsasaka at mangingisda	Maragondon	602 ektarya
	E. M Ramos	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Dasmarinas City	374 ektarya
	South Cavite Land	Ibalik sa magsasaka	Dasmarinas City	150 ektarya
	RSBS	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Silang	42 ektarya
	Pilar Devp. Corp	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Dasmarinas City	62 ektarya
Rizal	Samahang nayon	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Antipolo City	
		Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Teresa	
	MWSS-Lopez-Ayala	Karapatan ng magsasaka na magbungkal sa lupa	Seedling, Rodriguez	2,720 ektarya
	Macabud	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka		
Mindoro Occidental	Quintos-Golden Country Farm	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Mamburao	600 ektarya
	Saulog Estate	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Brgy. Adela, Rizal	98 ektarya
Palawan	Pujalte Estate & Guevent Dev Corp	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Taytay	1,265 ektarya
	Paseco	Ipamahagi sa magsasaka	Coron, Palawan	887 ektarya
	Yulo King Ranch	Ibalik sa magsasaka	Coron-Busuanga	40,000 ektarya
	Leopoldo Abed	Ibalik sa magsasaka	Coron, Palawan	



Laguna State Polytechnic University – Los Baños	Assorted Fees (Php 5000)	Malalabong mga bayarin na walang breakdown at rinerequest ng SR na ilahad taun-taon.
Cavite State University	STRASUC Fee Athletic Fee	
Laguna College of Business and Arts	Wellness fee Development fee Fashion fee	

**Appendix H.3**

Campus	Issues
UP Los Baños	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand the release of Php 3 M Publication Fund and Php 500,000 Student Council Fund. Demand audit for fund (2009-2016) and ease of access by student institutions.</li> <li>• Threat by Admin to prosecute USC, progressive student leaders and 800 students who led and participated in Nov 13 Anti-Commercialization Walkout.</li> <li>• Continued cases of admin intervention in UPLB Feb Fair, such as using the fair for income generation and slapping false charges vs student leaders and USC (2010).</li> <li>• Scrap 10 PM Curfew in UPLB.</li> <li>• Approval of student crafted organizational guidelines and scrapping of repressive organizational policies to promote constitutional right to organize.</li> <li>• Protection of organization "tambayan" and free easy access of students of campus facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of right to organize from freshmen to graduate students.</li> <li>• Condemn Velasco Admin's threat and surveillance of teachers who condemned the undemocratic passage of Large Lecture Class Policy in 2010.</li> <li>• Respect the USC and College Student Councils as Autonomous from Admin intervention.</li> </ul>

CAVSU Main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 year Admin intervention in campus elections to maintain an Admin "puppet" as head of the student government. Clear manifestation of intervention and trampling on students right to elect their student government.</li></ul>
BSU Main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Repeated efforts by the administration to disapprove student government and publication activities involving progressive and nationalist regional and national formations (NUSP, CEGP)</li></ul>

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## ADYENDA NG MAMAMAYAN NG BIKOL

### *Pangrehiyunal na talaan ng mga usapin sa Bicol para sa First 100 Days at programa para sa Nationalista at Progresibong Pagbabago*

#### Usaping pang-Ekonomiya

1st 100 days :

1. No to Contractualization - gawing regular ang mga manggagawang kontraktwal. Sa Bicol lamang, marami ang napagsasamantalahan na mga manggagawang naka palooob sa contractualization at eskemang MOA sa pagtatrabaho sa pribado at maging sa mga ahensya ng gobyerno. Ibalik sa trabaho ang mga manggawa na hindi pa nababayaran at ibigay ang nararapat na mga benepisyo.

Mga ilang kompanya sa Bicol na laganap ang kontraktwal:

A) Palanog cement industry sa Albay

B) Peter Paul corp. sa Sorsogon (buko juice factory)

C) APEC sa Albay, pagsasapribado ng kuryente dahilan ng pagtanggap ng Albay Electric Cooperative (ALECO) workers. Dapat ibalik sa electric cooperative ang pangangasiwa at Reversal of decision of dispute of resolution dahil labag ang pagpasok ng APEC.

D) Primex corp. sa Lidong, Albay

E) LCC at Gaisano sa Albay

F) Biggs sa Camsur

G) Sunwest security high tone agency sa Albay na may 50 security in case

2. Ibasura ang Joint Administrative Order - ang Memo circular # 2015- 01- JAO ang dahilan ng mataas na multa sa mga violation.

3. No to Jeepney Phase - out at Shepherd's Badge Program

4. Gawing legal ang paggamit ng mga habal-habal

5. Ibalik ang coco levy fund sa mga mangnyonyog - Palahukin/paupuin ang mga kinatawan ng maliliit na magniniyog sa pagpapalano at implementasyon ng programa sa industriya ng niyog.

6. Libreng Patubig at itigil ang pangungulekta ng NIA ng irrigation service fee(ISF) - ang walang patubig ay maserbisyuhan at ang may mga patubig ay maipamahagi ito sa pinakamalawak na sakahan na kakayaning abutin. Burahin ang mga naipong singilin sa patubig at itigil ang pribatisasyon ng NIA.

7. Stop land use conversion - maraming hacienda sa Bicol ang ginagamit para sa pagtatayo ng mga commercial buildings at subdivisions

Mga halimbawa ng mga Hacienda sa Bicol:

A) Almeda

B) Pua

C) Eminez

D) Bf homes

- E) Militon
- F) Metro naga
- G) Pequeña
- H) Almeda
- I) Pederes
- J) Romualdez
- K) Abella
- L) Pagconvert ng ng Lupa sa Aroroy bilang Casino resort

8. Baguhin ang sistema ng pagbili ng palay ng NFA - hindi maging selektibo o bias sa kung sino ang magbebenta- myembro man o hindi ng kooperatiba ay dapat bilhin ng NFA kahit iilang sako lamang ito. Itaas ang presyo ng pagbili ng palay at ibaba ang presyo ng bigas sa abot-kayang presyo. Italaga ang regular na presyo ng palay tag-anihan man o hindi sa halip na itali ito sa “ law of supply and demand”.Bawasan ang mataas at ibat-ibang halaga ng resiko bawat sako ng palay. Magtayo ng mga buying o satellite station ng NFA malapit sa mga palayan. Parusahan ang mga traders o negosyanteng mandaraya sa timbangan (kulong at o pagmultahin ng mataas na halaga.

9. Tutulan ang phase-out ng padyak sa tabaco

10. Tutulan at itigil ang Guicadale project ng Albay

Mid-term:

1. Isabatas ang Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill (GARB)

2. Imbestigahan at i-review ang mga kinamkam na lupain sa mga magsasaka ng mga PML at mga dayuhang korporasyon

A) Itigil ang paulit-ulit na paniningil ng mga PML kasabwat ang bangko (kahit tapos na ang CARP/ CARPER – Hacienda Bulaong)

B) Itigil ang pagbawi ng mga lupa na may CLT, EP at CLOA at kanselasyon nito ( Hacienda Pua, Almeda)

C) Bahagian ng lupa ang mga magsasaka na bawat isa ay may 1 hectare sa Beringer, Sorsogon.

3. Ibasura ang mining act of 1995 at moratorium sa lahat ng mining operation at exploration - rapurapu Lafayette mining sa albay, minahan sa Balocawe, matnog, Gubat, SG, Filminera mining na sakop ang Aroroy, Milagros, Mandaon, Balod, Mobo at Uson sa Masbate. Imbistigahan ang Energy Development Corporation at Exploration sa gubat sorsogon. Stop quarrying sa calabangga, libmanan, baa, pili- cam sur, camalig- albay.

4. Ibasura ang fisheries code of 1998 - Itigil ang commercial fishing, Pangulong, bulibuli, trawl, dynamite fishing, at paggamit ng cyanide

5. Alisin ang mataas na bayarin ng maliliit na mangingisda na nakasaad sa Municipal Zoning Ordinance - ang Mataas na buwis, Bayad sa pagrehistro (presyo depende sa gamit), Multa sa di rehistradong gamit

6. Itigil ang pagpapatupad ng municipal zoning ordinance - Paglabag sa 15km municipal water

7. Ibasura ang marine ordinance (40 meters zone) - Itigil ang demolisyon sa maliliit na mangingisda para sa dayuhang pagmimina (blacksand mining/magnetite) , malalaking proyektong daungan (Pasacao) at iba pang proyekto sa ngalan ng eko-turismo (Caramoan Peninsula). Ang Sona marina sa Sorsogon

8. Buwagin ang cartel ng bigas
9. Itaas ang presyo ng copra at Parusahan ang mga komprador na mandaraya sa timbangan - Mataas ang pangangailangan ng pandaigdigang merkado ng kopra pero ang presyo sa rehiyon ay napakababa, Php 16 -27 \ kilo. Bawasan ang singil sa resiko, timbang ng sako/kustora.
10. Maglaan ng mga nararapat na suportang agrikultural sa produksyon - kasama dito yung libreng binhi, makinarya at mga kasanayan.
11. Isulong at ipatupad ang Tunay na organic agri program - walang pangil ang organic agri act of 2011.
12. Pagbawi sa tiwi geothermal at bacman mula sa aboitiz at lopez

### **Usaping Social Services**

1st 100 days :

1. Ibasura ang K-12 Program
2. TOFI Moratorium
3. Ipasa ang Campus Press Freedom Bill
4. Ideklara ang Grade 10 completers bilang HS graduates
5. Salary Increase for Teachers
6. Ihinto ang privatization/ corporatization ng Bicol Medical Center, Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital
7. Imbestigasyon sa anomalya sa 4P's (kaltas/penalty sa mga beneficiaries; ghost beneficiaries)
8. Ihinto ang privatization sa lahat(ongoing sa Sorsogon Water District, Legazpi City Water District
9. Imbestigasyon sa mga telcos; mabilis at libreng internet at communication system sa buong bansa
10. Pagpapanumbalik ng operasyon at modernisasyon ng PNR bilang mass transportation sa Bicol
11. Ipasa ang genuine Artists Welfare Bill
12. Katarungan para sa mga biktima ng media killings
13. Pagpapalakas ng women's desk sa mga barangay BCPC Program
14. Pagpapaigting ng GAD Program sa bawat barangay
15. Ipatupad ang 'No Relocation, No Demolition' (Coastal barangays sa Mercedes, Daet, Talisay at Vinzons para sa Cory Aquino Boulevard; Coastal barangays sa Legazpi City at Sto. Domingo, at Sorsogon (July magsisimula sa pinaculan island) para sa gagawing Boulevard)
16. Ipasa ang Anti-Discrimination Bill

Mid-term:

1. Mas malaking budget sa edukasyon; ipatupad ang 6% ng GDP sa Education Budget
2. Karagdagang pasilidad at guro
3. Libreng edukasyon hanggang kolehiyo
4. Ipatupad ang Magna Carta for Private School Teachers
5. Literacy Program for Adults (ALS)

6. Karagdagang mental health care facilities sa Bicol(tukiyin yung mental hospitals sa bicol
7. Karagdagang facilities, medicine, laboratories, at personnel sa mga public hospitals
8. Libreng access sa health services/ medical insurance para sa lahat
9. Pagkakaroon ng mga barangay health center na may sapat na personnel at gamot
10. Pagkakaroon ng Ambulance per barangay o munisipyo
11. Isulong ang alternative medicine - katulad ng acupuncture at iba pang alternatibong paggagamot.
12. Stress debriefing/ psycho-social attention sa mga government employees
13. Access sa malinis na water supply sa Kabikolan
14. Komprehensibong programa para suportahan ang mga local alternative art practioners sa mga rehiyon;  
limitahan ang pagpasok ng foreign culture
15. Pagkakaroon ng people's culture and arts center sa bawat probinsya
16. Gamitin ang turismo bilang porma ng edukasyon at hindi komersyalisasyon
17. Itigil ang kontraktwalisasyon ng mga media practitioners
18. Pagpapaigting ng alternative media katulad ng Bicol Today
19. One-Stop VAWC Center mula sa munisipyo hanggang probinsya para sa mas madaling paglutas ng VAWC cases
20. Pagbibigay ng trainings sa mga BHW, Barngay Officials, at Day Care Workers kaugnay sa VAW
21. Pagpapanagot/ speedy trial sa mga kaso ng VAWC na kagagawan ng state forces
22. Kabuhayan, hindi pang-eco-turismong proyekto ng gobyerno
23. Disenteng pabahay at kabuhayan para sa mga street dwellers

### **Usaping Peace and Human Rights**

1st 100 days :

1. Kagyat na palayain ang 36 na detenidong pulitikal sa bikol ((21 Sg; 9 Cn; 4 Cs; 1 Alb; 1 Cat) at idismis ang mga kaso ng mga On Bail at At Large na mga kinasuhan sa mga kadahilanang pulitikal.
2. Rebyuhin at Paborableng aksyunan ng DOJ ang mga dati pang mga kaso na naisampa na - hal. Pagpatay kina Rodel Estrellado, Isaias Sta. Rosa; Willy at Eden Jerus, magkapatid na Goloso, ,mag-asawa na Henry at Carmen Sales; Mag-ama na Copino, at iba pa.(pwede itukoy na yang iba pa kasama kasi yan)
3. Aktibong pakilusin ang DOJ-NBI at DILG-CIDG upang masampahan ng kaso ang mga perpetrators sa mga pagpatay kina Tay Today, Pamilya Mancera, Pamilya Bico at iba pa.
4. Ipatupad ang batas sa IHL para kagyat na paalisin ang mga militar na nagkakampo sa mga pampublikong lugar (Barangay Halls, Day Care Centers, Chapels, at iba pang pasilidad o straktura na nasa pampublikong lugar).
5. Paalisin ang mga Military Detachments na nasa o malapit sa mga komunidad, eskwelahan o anupamang lugar na matao.(matukoy saan submitted na sa JMC)

6. Palitan si Lina Sarmiento (opisyal ng PNP) bilang Chairperson ng HRVCB (Human Rights Victims Claims Board).(submitted na sa SC pero wala pa update)
7. Pabilisin ang pagbabayad-pinsala sa mga Claimants, kumuha ng karagdagang mga tauhan na magpro-proseso ng 75t applications na natanggap ng HRVCB, i-tap ang KARAPATAN, SELDA, HUSTISYA at iba pang maaaring tumulong dito.

#### Mid-Term

1. Imbistigahin ang LAHAT ng complaints na naisumite na natin sa JMC (Joint Monitoring Committee) sa panahon lang ni Noynoy nakapagsumite tayo ng dokumentadong 583 insidente na may 1888 kaso na bumiktima sa 18,114 katao. Pinakamatitindi dito ang 47 na Kaso na nagresulta sa pagpatay sa 73 katao.
2. Isama sa Kurikulum sa Basic Education ang Human Rights at ang kasaysayan ukol sa Martial Law, ito ay nakasaad na rin sa R.A.10368 - kasabay na ito sa libro siguro mas pa ihighlight ito, sa makatuwid itama ang kasaysayan na nakasulat sa libro NOTE: may ibang schools na ginagamit ang libro ng IBON tulad ng sa Divine
3. Buwagin ang investment defense force at intelligence fund
4. Itigil ang pagbibigay direktiba sa mga sundalo for security ng mining sites

#### Usaping Governance and anti-corruption

##### 1st 100 days :

1. Maisabatas ang FOI - ito ang magiging pangil para labanan ang good governance, tinutukoy dito lahat ng ahensya
2. creation ng anti- crime and corruption task force na may pangil kapag naipasa ang FOI - marami narin tayong nakausap sa tao galing sa loob na yung protektor sa drugs ay may mga mataas na posisyon sa gobyerno; kawawa ang mga small timer dahil walang nababalitaan na drug lords na nahuhuli. all out war declaration against drugs and corruption
3. pagtukoy ng mga pekeng titulo ng lupa (mula DENR ang daming pekeng reports, kung iisahin natin ang daming nagkalat ng pekeng titulo ngayon hanggang munucipal accessor; malaking tulong ito kay Ka Paeng)

##### Mid-term:

2. ilantad ang Ako Bicol bilang lantarang big time contractor (papogi sila ngayon dala ang mga school supplies)
3. Standardization ng stipends and benefits ng mga barangay officials

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## **NATIONAL PEOPLE'S SUMMIT: CARAGA AGENDA**

For the First 100 Days and 6 year program of the Duterte Administration  
FOCUS ON MILITARIZATION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND MINING

### **I. Lumad/Indigenous Peoples, Peace and Human Rights**

A. Immediate arrest of the known killers and perpetrators of the September 1, 2015 Lianga massacre, disarming and dismantling of paramilitary groups, pullout of military troops, dismantle military camps and cessation of military patrols and operations from peasant and Lumad communities affected by the massive and prolonged forcible evacuation in Surigao del Sur so that the evacuated communities can safely return home.

B. Indemnification for the losses of lives, property and livelihood suffered by the victims of human rights violations, especially extra-judicial killings and massive and prolonged forcible evacuations, committed in the conduct of Oplan Bayanihan from 2010 to 2016.

C. Stop the implementation of Oplan Bayanihan with its Whole of Nation Initiative (WNI) projects in the remaining months of its program (December 2016).

D. Pursue the accountability of military units and their paramilitary cohorts implicated in grave human rights violations, especially killings, and immediately pullout these troops from communities, especially

1. 75th IB for their involvement in the September 1, 2015 killing of Emerito Samarca, Dionel Campos and Datu Juvello Sinzo; November 1, 2014 killing of Philjohn Poloyapoy;
2. 29th IB for the killing of Ricardo Tuazon Sr. in Anticala, Butuan City on April 27, 2014 and Rusin Sarrento-Legaspi in Tubay, Agusan del Norte on June 29, 2014;
3. 36th IB for the killing of farmer Jose Alimboyong in San Miguel, Surigao del Sur on February 10, 2015;
4. 29th and 30th IB for the killing of Arnel Nayer in Banban, Gigaquit, Surigao del Norte on April 23, 2016;
5. 26th IB for the killing of Brgy. Captain Necasio Precioso in San Luis, Agusan del Sur on December 22, 2014.

E. Stop building military detachments and block houses in civilian communities. Dismantle existing military camps from communities. Pullout all military and paramilitary troops from civilian communities.

F. Review the background of Datu and other Lumad leaders recognized and assigned by the NCIP as representatives in local governments units. Stop the appointment of fake Datu without properly procured endorsements from their community and grassroots indigenous peoples organizations.

## II. Economy

A. Suspend the operations, accountability and payment for damages of the following mining corporations because of blatant violations of environment, labor and people's rights standards:

1. San Roque Mining Incorporated (SRMI) in Tubay, Agusan del Norte
  - a. violation of labor standards
  - b. use of public infrastructure such as roads and bridges for the use of the company that endangers surrounding communities and residents because of environmental and mechanical hazards related to large machinery and laterite hauling
  - c. heavy siltation and intrusion into fishing grounds
  - d. landgrabbing
  - e. destruction of productive agricultural lands within the mining areas
2. Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation now Pichay-owned Alexandra Mining and Oil Ventures Incorporated in Claver, Surigao del Norte
  - a. continued loading of laterite stockpile during the period of suspension issued by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) XIII and RTC Branch 41 in Cantilan
  - b. heavy siltation to nearby shoreline due to TSF and settling pond failure
3. Greenstone Resources Corporation in Tubod, Surigao del Norte
  - a. prolonged and cyclic fishkill in Lake Mainit, mostly recent in December 2015
  - b. release of toxic waste materials due to failure of the existing active tailings storage facilities (TSF)
  - c. risk of erosion of rock dump and TSF failure to surrounding communities

B. Block the application of the Greenstone Resources Corporation to open a new TSF.

C. Immediately cancel the Coal Operating Contracts (COC) of corporations with areas within the Carmen-Tago to Andap Valley Complex in Surigao del Sur and review all other existing coal operating contracts for compliance with environment, labor and people's rights laws and policies.

D. Review the findings and recommendations based on the siltation investigation of the MGB XIII of nickel mining corporations operating in

1. Claver, Surigao del Norte
2. Taganaan, Surigao del Norte
3. Adlay, Carrascal, Surigao del Sur

E. Review the implementation and impact of projects from the Social Development Management Program (SDMP) funds of mining corporations operating in the Caraga region and withhold the approval of the next 5-year cycle (2016-2020) and continuing operations of these companies pending the result of this review. Audit the MGB in Caraga for its use of SDMP funds.

F. Stop the shift of Silangan Mining Corporation operating in Tubod, Surigao del Norte to large scale open pit gold mining.

G. Preserve community watersheds as priority over mineral reserve areas in resource mapping and issuance of mining permits.

H. For the peasant sector (economic and related social services for farmers in Caraga)

1. Full cash subsidy for one cropping for farmers affected by the recent drought.
  2. Immediate cancellation of back accounts of farmers with the National Irrigation Authority and free irrigation.
  3. Immediate moratorium on payments under the Voluntary Offer to Sell (VOS) system and no cancellation of VOS.
  4. Dismantle the monopoly of large tracts of land of Caraga landowners namely:
    - a. Ong-oh
    - b. Tolentino
    - c. Cagampang
    - d. Kingkiang
    - e. Atega
    - f. Pedro Uy
    - g. Ocite
    - h. Saning Plaza
    - i. Cejoco
    - j. Abella
    - k. Mondano
    - l. Recabo
    - m. Garcia
    - n. Cortes
  5. Stop the criminalization of agrarian cases and free all peasant political prisoners in the Caraga region.
  6. Prioritize public lands that are now productive agricultural lands developed by settlers and land occupants as arable and disposable and award them to the tillers.
  7. Appropriate, accessible and adequate support services in the form of production assistance, farm inputs, agricultural machinery, financing, post-production and storage facilities for genuine small farmers organizations.
- I. For the workers (economic and related social support services for workers)
1. Immediate resolution of pending cases of workers (for immediate action)
    - a. CTP Construction and Mining Corporation in Adlay, Surigao del Sur terminated 231 workers. They should be allowed to return to work and paid for lost time
    - b. Filipinas Palm Plantations Incorporated (FPPI) in Rosario, Agusan del Sur suspended 293 workers. They should be allowed to return to work and paid for lost time.
    - c. Philsaga Mining Corporation in Rosario, Agusan del Sur terminated 53 workers who should be allowed to return to work.
    - d. Pacific Cement Corporation closed down in 2013 without full payment of entitlement of its workforce. They should be compelled to immediately pay the workers their separation pay and other benefits.



2. Immediate cancellation of Department Order (DO) 18 A that allows job contracting arrangements between corporations and labor-only contractors and labor “cooperatives” especially in the cases of

- a. Labor agency ASIA PRO and San Roque Mining Incorporated (SRMI) in Tubay and Del Monte banana plantation in Cabadbaran, both in Agusan del Norte
- b. Dole Phil banana plantation in Tago, Surigao del Sur
- c. Sumitomo Fruits (SUMIFRU) banana plantation in Tagbina, Surigao del Sur

J. For the fisherfolk

1. Review of RA 8550 (National Fisheries Code) and enforcement of specific provisions related to the modes of commercial fishing
  - a. use of compressors in fishing
  - b. use of liba-liba, likom/ring net, superlight, paulbo, pamo, dynamite and other explosives in commercial fishing
2. Immediate enforcement of local ordinances related to fishing within municipal and barangay waters, particularly the use of baling-baling, sanggab, laya, especially in fishing communities in Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur.
3. Investigate the involvement of local politicians in illegal fishing practices, especially in Agusan del Norte.
4. Review areas designated as fish sanctuaries in consultation with local small fishermen’s organizations and other stakeholders.
5. Provide low-cost and accessible storage, drying and other processing facilities for small fisherfolk organizations.
6. General review and revision of the National Fisheries Code in genuine consultation with fisherfolk organizations.
7. Return the police mandate of the Coast Guard and ensure the enforcement of local ordinances by providing local government enforcing entities with appropriate equipment to carry out their police function.

K. Women

1. Open the use of the Gender and Development fund (GAD Fund) in all levels of government to genuine non-government women’s organizations.
2. Control small lending businesses and agencies that burden women with usurious rates on loans. Control interest rates in small lending to 5% per annum.
3. Accessible, free (affordable), appropriate reproductive health services, especially to urban poor and rural women.
4. Protection of women and children against human trafficking, prostitution, drugs, among others.

L. Urban Poor

1. Review the policy of public utility agencies (such as water districts and electric cooperatives) that require informal settlers to provide proof of ownership of residence to access public utilities such as water and electricity connection.

2. Remove the minimum flat rate in water billing.
3. Stop the demolition and ejection of urban poor communities, particularly in P2 and P4 in Brgy. Canlanipa, Surigao City, Surigao del Norte that will affect 80 households to give way to the development of the local fishport.

#### M. Youth

1. Recognize the Colegio de Liga ng mga Barangay (CLB) in Brgy. Pigdaulan, Butuan City, Agusan del Norte as a legitimate local college providing free college education to scholars of local barangays. A cease and desist order is issued to the CLB pending its compliance with CHED requirements. However, a temporary restraining order (TRO) was issued so that the school was able to open for the first semester of 2016-2017.
2. Immediate payment of pending accounts in the Caraga State University (CSU) of over one thousand scholars whose families lost their livelihood as a consequence of the declaration of Total Log Ban of the Aquino Administration since 2011. They were beneficiaries of Executive Order 23 to mitigate the effect of the ban. Non-payment has resulted to the withholding of academic credentials of the scholars, hindering graduation and employment.
3. Stop the collection of enrollment fee in all public and private colleges and universities.
4. Issue a moratorium on tuition fee increase within SY 2016-2017 in FSUU, ACLC, SJIT and CSU in Butuan City.
5. Abolition of internet fee, ICT fee and institution of free and fast internet connection in public schools, colleges and universities.
6. Increase CHED assistance for scholars from a minimum P2,500 per semester to P5,000 per semester. Review the criteria in the selection and continuing support for CHED scholars.
7. Repeal Department of Education Memo 221 series of 2013.
8. Fair recognition of progressive student organizations, sororities and fraternities in all schools, colleges and universities, public or private.
9. Review the selective implementation of the NSTP course in SUC. Compel schools to offer all three components of the NSTP course, namely Civic Welfare Training Service (CWTS), Literacy Training Service (LTS) and Reserve Officers Training Course (ROTC).
10. Provide public data access infrastructure in major cities with free and fast internet connection.
11. Provide free skills training for out of school youth. Free enrollment to TESDA for out of school youth.

#### N. Teachers

1. Review of the National Rationalization Program. Volunteers should become regular employees of government agencies and institutions after a suitable probationary period, especially among volunteer teachers in public schools.
2. Adjust the schedule of release of salaries of teachers from monthly to bimonthly/every two weeks.
3. Review the "no collection" policy during enrollment the implementation of which has become detrimental to teachers, parents and students.

4. Review automatic, mandatory and “voluntary” fees collected in schools such as Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) contribution, girl/boy scout membership fee, parent-teacher association (PTA) fee, insurance fee, security fee, among others.

5. Ensure hazard pay for teachers serving in far-flung areas.

#### O. Transport

1. Exempt the Caraga region from the national moratorium on franchises on public utilities, particularly for jeepneys and vans.

2. Review the disparity in the price of petroleum products within the Caraga region that has a P7–10 range.

3. Dismantle the monopoly of the Bachelor Bus Company that has resulted in unfair practices in the use of public transport terminals, violation of franchise routes, violation of labor standards.

4. Ensure the coordination between the LTFRB and LGU in determining the quota for auto-calesa (AC) franchises granted by both.

5. Exempt the Caraga region from the Year Model phaseout plan that affects public transport in far-flung areas in the region.

### III. Social Services

A. Government assistance through the principal coordination of the DSWD for the rebuilding of homes, schools and farms affected by the prolonged forcible evacuation in Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte

B. Continuing operations, recognition and protection of Lumad schools operated by private, non-government organizations that educate the Lumad youth. Equal opportunity for higher education among alternative learners and formal education students through the accreditation and equivalency examinations administered by the Department of Education.

C. Livelihood assistance to women and other sectors to increase productivity through different skills and socio-economic programs.

D. Ensure the provision of services and sanctuary for victims of violence against women and children in communities.

E. Investigate, stop and penalize operators of illegal gambling in urban communities that disrupt the education of children and livelihood of urban poor families.

F. Provide the option to return urban poor families to their rural communities with a comprehensive program to develop their rural livelihood and access social services.

G. Free use of public restrooms in bus/jeepney terminals.

H. Establish accessible and affordable public drug rehabilitation facilities at the municipal level.

### IV. Governance and Anti-Corruption

A. Plan for the balanced development of rural and urban communities to create viable option for relocation to rural communities of urban poor families.

B. Review the designated no-build zones and ecotourism areas that benefit private resorts and vacation residences, discriminating against fisherfolk communities, particularly in

1. Brgy. San Agustin and Brgy. Gosoon in Carmen, Agusan del Norte
2. Siargao Island in Surigao del Norte

C. Investigate corrupt local government officials that are involved in the distribution of relocation partial to their own interests.

1. Ampayon, Butuan City barangay council
2. Butuan City Government

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# CONTRIBUTING PAPERS

## **Towards an Independent Philippine Foreign Policy: Is Change Coming?**

by Roland G. Simbulan\*

As the nation celebrates its 118th Independence Day this month, and likewise awaits its maverick president-elect Rodrigo Duterte to assume office as its 16th president, it is best to ask, "What direction will Philippine foreign policy have?" Change is coming, they say.

This is a president-elect who proudly proclaims that during his college days, he was a member of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM). KM led the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations during the 60s and early 70s in front of the U.S. Embassy and supported the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation against U.S. imperialism.

This is a president-elect who believes that Lapu Lapu's victory against Spanish conquistadores at the Battle of Mactan on April 27, 1521 should be declared as a national holiday. Now, if this is a leader who believes that it is the Filipino people's victories and triumphs that should be celebrated as official national holidays (and not humiliating defeats like the Fall of Bataan), then we might as well celebrate also the 1901 Balangiga victory of our freedom fighters in Samar who wiped out almost an entire company of the first U.S. Visiting Forces in their island who had engaged in property destruction and food deprivation.

Thus, we might as well officially celebrate our Senate's rejection of the bases treaty on Sept. 16, 1991 because for the first time, after 1946, we stood up and said No to Uncle Sam on that historic day. This is a president-elect, who in his own words, promises that the country will not be a "lackey" to any country but will truly pursue an independent path based solely on its national interests in its relations with other nations.

Duterte's critical attitude with U.S. forces has its roots in the Michael Meiring case in May, 2002 where Philippine sovereignty was treated like a doormat. Then, an alleged American CIA undercover operative Meiring --fronting as a businessman whose surname turned out to be an alias of Vande-Meer -- was injured by an explosion in his hotel room where he was assembling explosives. This was about the same time that bombs were mysteriously exploding in Davao City. Placed under police custody in a local hospital, he was unceremoniously spirited away by FBI agents who brought him to the United States. This was a slap on the local government of Davao led by Mayor Duterte who considers Meiring's escape to elude Philippine justice in total disregard of our laws and courts when U.S. government agents sneaked him out of our jurisdiction.

Is change coming, as trumpeted by Duterte campaign posters? What we know is that the incoming president is not afraid of ANY big power or any country for that matter that tramples on Filipino dignity and its national sovereignty. Beyond flag raising ceremonies or singing the national anthem, there are issues that urgently need to be addressed by the national leadership. These issues are:

1. The loss of control of Philippine economic sovereignty to the rampaging forces of big business-led globalization must be stemmed. This is a requirement for genuine agricultural and industrial development

to be put in place so that job-creating national industries can be created. Perhaps many of our leaders have forgotten the constitutional state policy that economic relations with other countries must not weaken, but should strengthen the Filipinos' control over their own economy, national patrimony and natural resources.

2. The Philippines must not allow itself to be used and sacrificed as a pawn of any big power in their contention to wrest control of the South China Sea and its resources; thus EDCA, VFA and the Mutual Defense Treaty must be reviewed for eventual abrogation. Thus, Philippine interests in the South China Sea must be defended and asserted without being a pawn to the U.S. war machine, the U.S. Asian Pivot and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). But likewise, the Philippines must not lose substantial economic gains from the rise of China as the world's largest economy and must not be side-lined from the benefits from the region's Maritime Silk Road and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB).

3. Our foreign policy must be responsive to the needs of the more than 10 million Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) who are often victimized by the modern slave trade and by national policies which exports our precious human resources who are offered in the altar of market-oriented globalization through educational policies like the K to 12 which are really anti-poor.

4. Finally, we should utilize and maximize foreign relations to enhance the capacity of the country for disaster, relief and rehabilitation to confront typhoons, earthquakes and other disasters especially from countries with strong civil defense and efficient disaster management experiences. Foreign technical support for disaster management, not U.S. counter-insurgency forces should be tapped. Duterte in his previous statements as mayor has said on many occasions that the U.S. is using our territory for covert operations against our own countrymen, camouflaged as disaster response and humanitarian assistance units. This is to justify the stationing of U.S. military forces in our territory for a role against other countries and peoples hostile to U.S. interests but who are not enemies of the Philippines.

The incoming president has shown that he is not afraid to take on anybody. Not international and local drug and criminal syndicates. Not even the Church, the media. Nor even a military superpower like the United States, or China.

In 2013 while serving as mayor of Davao City, Duterte has already stood his ground in denying the U.S. government's request to establish a base in Davao City for U.S. drone operations in Mindanao. In that instance he justified this by saying that "drones just give the U.S. the ability to execute the perceived enemies of America, in any part of the world." Earlier, in 2007, he convinced the Davao City Council to turn down a request by the national government hold PH-US Balikatan Exercises in areas covered by Davao City, saying that U.S. troops "are not welcome in Davao". Duterte then said that the "U.S. military will only invite magnets of attacks" on our nation by enemies of the United States.

Now maybe, it was a blessing in disguise that the Supreme Court early this year, declared that the EDCA should be a mere Executive Agreement, and not a treaty. Be as it may, being a mere executive agreement, is it a stroke of luck that EDCA may now be easier for our incoming president and chief executive to abrogate should he decide, after a review, that it is after all, an onerous executive agreement?

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